THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year.).....$10 00.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Extra Attractions
At No. 66 Fifth Street.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
Will restore grey hair to its original color.

All Who Suffer With
Cough, Tickling or Irritation in the Throat, coming a thick stick-like matter from the Lungs, Soreness or Pains in the Chest, Oppressive Breathing or dizziness of the head, should know their *disease is Consumption.* It may have been Bronchitis or Catarrh, but is certain to end in Consumption.

Dr. O'Toole wishes all who may be suffering with Consumption or its symptoms, to know that for the past ten years in the city of New York he has given his entire attention to the cure of this disease; and with such success that he established his Consumption Hospital at **1202** East Sixteenth street, New York city, for the express purpose of treating Patients who have been pronounced incurable by regular practicing Physicians.

Mr. Chas. S. Searls, of the New York *Dispatch*, has investigated several cases of cures from Consumption after the Patients were given up to die by the attending Doctors. Those who wish to prove the truth of these statements, can address Mr. Searls, *Dispatch* office, 12 Frankfort street, New York city.

Owing to professional engagements at his Hospital in New York and elsewhere, Dr. O'Toole cannot remain long in Pittsburgh, but patients coming under his treatment will be regularly supplied with his Medicines by the Adams Express Company. Patients in the more advanced stages of Consumption can, if desirable, be removed to the Hospital at New York city, where they will receive every attention at moderate cost.

When Dr. O'Toole leaves Pittsburgh, all letters should be addressed.

Dr. M. C. O'TOOLE'S,
Consumption Hospital,
202 East Sixteenth street, New York City.

The Doctor can be consulted daily for 10 days at the Merchant's Hotel, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Kenwood Boarding School,
For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 Send for a catalogue. jy4-eod

To the Public.
Pittsburgh, July 30.—We, the undersigned pawnbrokers of this city, have agreed to close our places of business at eight o'clock P. M., Saturday excepted, until October 1st, 1866. Emanuel De Roy, H. Ciminelli, Levi De Roy.

Purest and Sweetest
Cod Liver Oil in the world; manufactured from fresh selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by the faculty. Remember to ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil." Caswell, Mack & Co., New York, Sole Manufacturers. For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E Sellers & Co.; at retail by all druggists.

Pittsburgh Gift Concert.
We were necessarily compelled to defer the drawing of distribution of gifts until next Thursday evening, when a committee of respectable ticket holders will be appointed to superintend the same. There was such a rush for tickets on Saturday and Monday last, that we found it impossible to have our drawing list ready for Monday night. No more tickets will be sold nor reports from agents received after to-day. The names of agents failing to report in time will not be published, so that holders may know who are at fault. We are ready and willing to furnish receipts to all agents who may call for the same, and for which we are not paid neither gain admission to our Concert on Thursday evening, nor draw gifts, and are thereby useless. McDonald, Thomson & Co.

Country Merchants,
Desiring to supply a fine grade of ladies to their trade, should purchase at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, near Fifth.

For Weakness
Or loss of energy, use Allsop's London Ale or Byass' London Porter, sold at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.

Improves the Appetite,
Invigorates the system, Allsop's London Ale, or Byass' London Porter. Sold only at McClarran & McKennan's Drug store, 84 Market street, near Fifth.

Buy the Best White Lead
In the city at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

NEW YORK FINANCES.—The city of New York pays about forty per cent. of the taxes levied for the support of the State Government, and the value of her taxable property is estimated at $822,705,040, whilst that of the remainder of the State is $928,284,945, the total being $1,550,879,985. The amount raised annually by taxation in the city and county for municipal purposes is over $18,650,000.

CAPT. GEORGE W. FENN, late editor of the Lykens *Register*, Dauphin county, died after a brief illness in Harrisburg on Sunday evening, in the twenty-third year of his age. He enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventeenth Regiment P. V., and served with that organization until it was mustered out, when he recruited and commanded a company for the 203d Regiment, P. V. Capt. Fenn was a reporter for the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and was a young man of much promise and highly respected.

PORT OF NEW YORK.—Among the general merchandise entered at the Custom House, during the past week, were the following: Tea, $8,009; sugar, in hhds, $418,720; do, in boxes, $151,516; coffee, $244,713; molasses, $196,959; wines, $78,587; champagne, $24,788; cutlery, $47,712; hides, dressed, $125,286; do, undressed, $86,022; jewelry, $23,871; watches, $37,022. Including dry goods, the total value of imports was $8,829,287, a material decrease compared with the entries for either of the two weeks previous. The specie shipments last week were as follows: For Venezuela, $80,000; Hermann, $33,300; City of Paris, $110,729; Ferrire, $9,203; Total, $524,986. Total for the week, $1,515,446.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

An Irish Johnson meeting is to be held in Washington to-night, at which General Shields, Jas. T. Brady and others are announced to speak.

The Paymaster General says it will take three years to examine the accounts of soldiers to whom the bounty is due. The amount paid each year will therefore be about $33,000,000. The clause in the new Bounty Bill awarding to two years soldiers who have received a bounty of fifty dollars a sum of $100 per annum, is inoperative, as there is no such class.

The Baltimore Fire Insurance Companies are swelling the Life Insurance Fund, appropriated by the city authorities, for the insurance of the lives of the firemen of the city. Nearly every company has now made a donation of upwards of one hundred dollars each.

The *Herald's* City of Mexico correspondence of July 15th says the exit of the Emperor from the stage of Mexico is sanguinely expected by the Juarez party, it being decided to everybody's satisfaction that Maximilian will make a *coup de grace* and disappear before the departure of the French. A demonstration was given to the Empress on her arrival at Vera Cruz. The national salutes were fired, but that noble, loving enthusiasic was ventured upon. Small flights were taking place in every quarter of the Republic. Empressario Iturbide is deserted by the Liberals, and was expected to capitulate soon.

Head Centre Stephens has addressed a document to the Fenian Brotherhood, in which he says the Fenians of this country are of right subordinate to the organization in Ireland, and that they will do mischief instead of good unless they work solely and alone to the organization in Ireland. He reiterates the statement that the fight for freedom on Irish soil will come off this year. Colonel Kelly has also addressed a circular to the Brotherhood in New Jersey, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and this city, to meet him in consultation on the 6th of August.

The steamer Henry Chauncey, with San Francisco dates to the 11th and Panama to the 15th, has arrived at New York. The Panama advices state that the prospects of the present railroad company getting a renewal of their charter are very sure, and strong efforts are making to put the stock in the hands of a new company, the present one giving great dissatisfaction in their management.

A Buffalo dispatch of yesterday says: The coal destroyed yesterday belonged to O. B. Meeker, of Chicago, and a party in this city, and was entirely uninsured. The oil destroyed was owned in Cleveland and Chicago. The several companies. The Stevens Elevator was owned partly by Alfred Sturges, of Chicago; the other half by J. W. Irwin, of Chicago, and Edson & Co., of Albany. An attempt was made early this morning to fire the Arcade of this city, but was frustrated and the incendiary arrested, who proved to be William Cooper. Loss trifling to the land saloon in the building. He was formerly a telegraph operator.

Discovery in a mine in would have been a serious conflagration.

WISCONSIN FANKS.—The semi-annual statement of the condition of the Wisconsin banks on the last of July makes the following showing: Capital, $650,000; circulation, $48,108; deposits, $2,916,552 25; specie, $47,940 00; current items, $58,-934 29; public securities, $32,060 00.

TUGS FOR TEXAS.—Two medium-sized tugs of Kingman's line, Buffalo, have arrived in Cleveland, en route for Galveston, Texas. They will go to Cincinnati by way of the canal; thence down the Ohio river to Cairo thence down the Mississippi to New Orleans; thence by the Gulf to the place of destination.

AN ARTISTIC BUTCHER.—A butcher in Paris, named Duval, is astonishing the people of that gay city, by the elegance of his style of living. He has amassed an immense fortune, and among other novelties, is now constructing on the Boulevard Montrmartre a monster aquarium. A sub-marine cavern, which will present the appearance of being entirely hollowed by the action of the sea on soft rock, is rapidly approaching completion. Tons of water have arrived, and among the rare amphibious animals which are to inhabit this small ocean, are a pair of fish-tailed waiters, and some bright and odd colored sirens, brought from China, several couple of pikes, ursine seal, seal calves and a small whale.

MR. RAYMOND.—The *Times* concludes an extended review of the session just closed as follows:—"Many Congressmen may have done more to meet the necessities of the time, but none for many years has been more free from the narrowness and reckless partisanship which has sometimes done grievous discredit to our legislature, as well as inflicted serious injury upon our interests, than that which has just closed its first and longest session."

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1866. NO. 278.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY!
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.
Per Year, (52 issues.).....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 50
One copy extra, to the getter up of the club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents.
Address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

BY THE CABLE.

Proposed Lasting Peace in Europe.

American Claims Against Great Britain.

The Reform Meeting in Hyde Park.

MAYOR OF LONDON TO MAYOR HOFFMAN.

4,000 Words Transmitted Through the Cable in 12 Hours.

Cable Open for Public Business.

The Rates Fixed Upon for Messages.

Twenty Words for One Hundred Dollars.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Herald* has the following special over the cable: Queen's Hotel, London, July 29th, 1866.—An armistice of four weeks from yesterday has been signed by Prussia and Austria, Bavaria and the other German States. The propositions embrace a lasting peace over the whole Continent of Europe.

A *Tribune* special over the cable, dated Friday night, says: In the House of Commons on Monday night, Lord Stanley said the Cabinet were anxious upon the only irritation arising out of the cases connected with the war between the North and the South. If the claims were presented by the American Cabinet, the English Government intended to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the neutrality laws, and, if possible, revise them.

Another special to the *Tribune* is as follows: July 24.—The Baring Brothers announce that large remittances are on the way to pay the dividends on the Mexican bonds.

Consols for money 88 1-8@88¼. No alteration in bank rates expected for a week.

At a reform demonstration in Hyde Park, yesterday, 1,500 police and a detachment of guards protected the Park. The gates were closed, but the mob broke down the railing and forced an entrance. The Horse Guards charged the people but did not use their sabres.

Mayor of London to Mayor of New York.
NEW YORK, July 31.—Mayor Hoffman has received the following dispatch:

GUILDHALL, LONDON, JULY 28, 1866.
To the Mayor of New York: May commerce flourish, and peace and prosperity unite us.
[Signed.] MAYOR OF LONDON.

Business Over the Cable.
NEW YORK, July 31.—Business messages are being transmitted over the cable to and from Europe. The latest London dates to private parties in this city, up to this morning, were to yesterday noon. Four thousand words were transmitted through the cable in twelve hours, on the 28th inst.

The President's Response to the Queen.
ASPY BAY, July 29, 1866.—The reply of the President of the United States to the message of the Queen of England was received here at 4 o'clock, Monday afternoon, 30th, and will be delivered to the Queen probably about 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Greenwich time,

The Barons Fix Cable.
NEW YORK, July 31.—The following have been fixed as the rates for the Atlantic Telegraph from any telegraph station in America, to any in Great Britain: For twenty words or less, including address, cipher and receiver, twenty pounds in gold; every additional word not exceeding five letters, twenty shillings sterling per word. From same to same in Europe, twenty-one pounds; every additional word twenty-one shillings. From same to same in Africa, Asia, or India, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, twenty-five pounds; every additional word, twenty-five shillings. The letters in all words of more than twenty, will be counted and divided by five. Each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word. Messages in cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

Cable Open for Business.
HEARTS CONTENT, July 31.—The Atlantic Telegraph Cable is this day open for public business. CYRUS W. FIELD.

The Cable in Perfect Order.
ASPY BAY, C. B., July 31—8:30 P. M.—The British gunboat Niger has arrived here. The Superintendent of the Newfoundland Telegraph Line has arrived from Heart's Content, and reports that the Atlantic Cable had been in perfect working order since the fleet left Valentia, and is now perfect.

Latest from London and Liverpool.
LONDON, Monday, July 30.—Consols close at 88¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.
The latest sales to-day (Monday) are: United States 5-20s, 69; Illinois Central Railroad, 77½@78.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Cotton—The sales to-day reach 12,000 bales, the market closing firm.

THE CHOLERA.

Becoming Epidemic in New York.

Its Prevalence in Public Institutions.

Ravages of the Disease at Savannah.

NEW YORK, July 31.—It is stated that the cholera is assuming an epidemic form in the city to an alarming extent. At a meeting of the Board of Health, to be held this evening, extraordinary measures will be proposed for improving the sanitary condition of the city. In consequence of the neglect of the physicians to report the cholera cases, orders have been issued insisting upon it being done.

The number of deaths in the city for the past week were 771, being a decrease of 302 from the previous week. Sixteen persons died of cholera at the Work House, on Blackwell's Island, from the 27th to the 29th of July.

There was thirty-six deaths and four deaths officially reported yesterday.

A comparative table of three years of the cholera epidemic shows a smaller number of deaths yesterday than on the same day in 1849 and 1854.

At the battery barracks hospital matters appear rather unfavorable. An injunction will be applied for to compel its removal. In Brooklyn the number of deaths for the past week was 204. The cholera has not increased, but no decrease is observable.

There were forty-two deaths from cholera during the past week. The official reports of yesterday show ten new cases and four deaths.

Of these, six cases were in the County Penitentiary. The unofficial list shows two new cases.

At Governor's Island the epidemic appears to be a mystery, as the strictest sanitary precautions had always been observed. At present extra vigilance is exercised, the men being fed with wholesome rations, and the barracks being kept in a thorough state of cleanliness.

On Hart's Island the epidemic remains about the same as at last report.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Nineteen cases and seven deaths by cholera in this city, and fourteen cases in Brooklyn, are reported to-day.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 30.—The total number of deaths in this city from cholera up to Sunday, was ninety-five. To-day there are four deaths and one new case. The total number in the hospital is eighty-seven. The latest accounts report the cholera subsiding in this city.

SAVANNAH, July 32.—There was one death from Cholera on Tybee yesterday. No new cases had appeared. There were eighty-four old cases in the hospital. Four soldiers had been returned to duty. The health of the men on the island was improving.

NEW YORK, July 31—EVENING.—Lieutenant W. T. Smith, of the United States Infantry, died this evening at his quarters on Governor's Island. He was taken suddenly this morning with an attack of cholera.

FROM JAMAICA.

Action of Gov. Eyre Sustained—A Testimonial to Him—Threatened Revolution in Hayti.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Havana advices of the 26th state that news from Jamaica to the 14th announces that the action of Gov. Eyre has been sustained by the investigation made of his conduct, and that Governor Eyre was to be presented prior to his departure for England on the 24th.

Another revolutionary movement had taken place in Hayti, at Gonaire and Aux Cayes, headed by Gen. Salnave, but it was expected the Government troops would put it down. Heavy rain storms and warm weather prevailed at Havana.

Foreign Cotton Quotation.
NEW YORK, July 31.—The price of cotton, 16 5-8, in the Liverpool market of the 28th, is doubtless that of middling uplands, rather than middling Orleans. The grade quoted is not stated in the dispatch, but as middling uplands has been almost universally given when the price of one description alone was reported, it is probably the description referred to.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

To Whom its Provisions Apply.

The Second Section Inoperative.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, July 31.

The extraordinary appendage to the miscellaneous appropriation bill, known as the bill for the equalization of bounties, but which would be more consistently named if it were entitled, "A bill granting one hundred dollars to certain volunteers and for other purposes," is just now a subject of much inquiry and comment. Remarkable discrepancies appear in the acts published, some journals making its benefits apply to such deceased soldiers only who died while in the service of wounds or disease contracted while in the service; some extending its appropriation to those also who after having been discharged, died of wounds contracted while in the service, and others give in the 1st section of April 9, 1861, as the period at which service should should begin to entitle claimants to the additional bounty, while in the second section it is stated as April 15th, 1861. By one paper the term of service necessary to entitle the claimant to the provisions of the act, is given at not less than three years in the 1st section, and not less than two years in the 2d, while by others it is represented as applying to all those who have served less than three years and less than two years.

The State Department to-day promulgates an official copy, which shows that the bill telegraphed you on Saturday was literally correct. From the official copy it appears that the first section of the act provides that one hundred dollars additional bounty shall be paid to those volunteers who have enlisted since April 19th, 1861, have served full three years, and have already been paid one hundred dollars bounty, and to those of the above class who have been honorably discharged for wounds, and to the heirs of those who died in the service of wounds, or disease contracted in the service. The second section is totally inoperative, as it applies to not a single soldier who has served in the army. There was a bounty of fifty dollars authorized by the act of March 3d, 1863, to be paid to such of the volunteers who had served nine months or less, provided they re enlisted for one year in a regiment from the same State upon any future requisition of the President for militia, but the section does not apply to this class, because the service is less than two years. No other class of volunteers or militia was ever entitled to or ever paid a bounty of fifty dollars, and consequently not one cent can be expended under the second section of the act. The second Comptroller will in a few days give this opinion.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENANION.

No Nomination in Twentieth District.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
FRANKLIN, PA., July 31, 1866.

The Republican Congressional Convention adjourned here this afternoon, to meet at Meadville to-morrow, at 7 o'clock, P. M. J.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
FRANKLIN, PA., July 31, 1866.

The Congressional Conferees have adjourned to meet at Meadville to-morrow morning.

The senatorial conferees of this District are here in session. S.

NEW ORLEANS.

Release of the Conventionists

THIRTY NEGROES KILLED,

Arrangement between Civil and Military Authorities.

Negroes Fire Upon Citizens Passing their Houses.

Twenty-five Conventionists Indicted by Grand Jury.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—The Convention prisoners, arrested during yesterday, were released by General Baird last night. The casualties among about fifty were killed, four or five white persons, including policemen, were dangerously wounded. Dr. Dostie, reported mortally wounded, has since died. The city is still under martial law and quiet. The hall and Vestibule of Mechanics' Institute present a sad appearance.

Attorney General Herron, Lieut. Governor Voorhies, and Mayor Monroe called upon Gen. Baird and told President Johnson's dispatches before him. It was agreed that the Military Governor should occupy separate offices in the City Hall, the Mayor continuing his usual functions, and the Military Governor to control the movement of troops in case of further rioting. It is supposed the order for martial law will be rescinded upon the receipt of dispatches from Washington. Consequently, at midnight, a list of names, Dr. Dostie, Victor Vivian, Army, Ex-Third District, shot at several passing citizens, they were arrested, and one negro was badly shot through the body.

The Grand Jury found a true bill against twenty-five members of the Convention, but the writ will not be executed till the city returns to tranquility.

Twenty-two policemen, in all, were wounded yesterday. Seven of them have died. Captain Lonpby, Sergeant at-arms at the Convention, is also bad. Many of the Conventionists and others wounded, probably will die. More than two hundred arrests were registered yesterday at the Finn District Station, with a proportionate number were carried to the several other Districts. All as previously reported have been released by the Military Government.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Re-Election of President Perez of Chili Attempted Assassination in Ecquador—Arrival from New Zealand—A New Religion.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamer Henry Chauncey brought from California $1,678,000 in Treasure.

The Central American States are all quiet. President Perez has been re-elected in Chili, and all fears of a revolution are dissipated.

Matters in Peru are still unsettled, and trouble is expected. An attempt was made to assassinate Garcia Moreno, La President of Ecquador, on his landing at Callao. He was wounded by a pistol shot, but not much injured.

The arrival of the first steamer frm New Zealand at Panama brings the intelligence of good feeling. She made the passage in twenty-six days, two days under schedule time. She brought 1,000 passengers. Her route is spoken of as being a very delightful one as regards temperature, the thermometer ranging from 40 to 76 degrees.

A new religion had sprung up among the natives of the Fiji Islands, called the Thakiana fanaticism, and establishing St. Peter as the patron saint, Agriculture is one of the principal features. The rent is a pound per acre, and pastoral lands ten shillings.

The Texas Freedmen.
NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Tribune's* special from Houston, Texas, says: Generals Steedman and Chillerton are only twenty hours in Texas, during which they determined that there was no further need of troops in that State. To be rid of freedmen's teachers they are being persecuted in a systematic manner.

Death of a Prominent Manufacturer.
THOMAS SPRAGUE, R. I., July 31.—Byron Sprague, a wealthy and prominent citizen, formerly of A. & W. Sprague, died suddenly last night.

German Distrust of France.
[From the Berlin National Zeitung, July 31.]

Desirous as we are to hope for the best from France, still we think it necessary to prepare for the eventuality of complications. The success exercised by Louis Napoleon in hastening to reap the first fruits of the Prussian victories, and procure by a sort of political farce a seeming right to the left bank of the Rhine, and his practice in the indicrous manner concerted between the assigner and the assignee, is certainly no very promising omen. Every thing in the public law of Europe, which is to replace the treaties of 1815. If Italy is content to be tied in leading-strings by France, Prussia cannot be expected to submit to similar treatment. Between Prussia and France other considerations are possible than such as one independent State may bear to another, and it will entirely depend on the attitude of France whether our present good understanding shall continue or not. In the latter event, we, with us all Germany, shall be forced into the policy of 1813, against Louis Napoleon and his whole dynasty. The less we speak of this alternative just now the better, but we all know what it may become our duty to do under certain circumstances.

THE KENTUCKY FLOOD.—Further reports from Bursh creek and Owen county give additional accounts of the damage and loss there. In many cases the farmers and others have had all their crops swept away, besides houses, barns, sheds, etc., all displaced and prostrated. The loss of human life is much greater than at first supposed, besides those cases reported. Mr. Noel's family of nine members, and twelve others have been drowned. Many heartrending scenes occurred. The loss of stock is quite large in the "basin." On bunkard the first strike of hemp oil is made at from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet; the lower strikes at from four to six hundred and fifty feet. The principal strata are soapstone and argillaceous limestone, and what are known as the first, second and third sand rocks; in the latter the oil is principally found. The soapand limestone constitutes a great part of this depth, and the former is troublesome in some of the wells, frequently caving in and shutting off the strikes. For this reason and for want of good and sufficient pumping, and not for want of oil, many wells in the vicinity of Bursh and Bunkard. It is only where proper safeguards against caving have been used, and proper engines, run by practical engineers, are supplied, that Bunkard may be said to be fairly developed. The wells are generally more consistent in these respects at present. Nine out of ten wells have made strikes, but many have done but little, and many are yet unfinished.

Again, it often occurs when wells are bored in the same vicinity, and the work is done efficiently exhausted in the short time they are worked, that the supply of oil for the working themselfat once, oil is obtained from each. This is the case with the Monongahela Pioneer and Virginia wells, which are supplied by a little pair one for several weeks at a time, but separately. Latterly they commenced pumping together and have the supply of the fine yield of oil we reported in a former letter. Another instance of this kind is in Bursh, where two others on the same ravine, on the Lucas farm. By pumping one of these wells the water is lowered in four or five days, and informs me that he will pump his well in a short time. Upon the whole the well is doing well, and the results of oil off with the sand pump, and the well still stands covered with oil. Should these wells run simultaneously, I do not doubt a really fair to good.

FROM OIL CITY.

Oil Excitement at Tidionte—Improvements in the City—Fire Companies Organized, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
OIL CITY, July 28, 1866.

Everything is dull here at present. The oil excitement has gone over to Tidionte, at which point the railroad has been completed from this place, and trains will commence running to morrow for the first time.

The pipes for supplying the city with pure fresh water are being laid. The burnt portion of the town has been nearly rebuilt, and the charred ruins of a few weeks ago have almost disappeared.

There was a fireman's meeting here last night. The fire companies elected officers for two fire companies. The companies are to manage one steam and one hand engine, which are expected to be put in use in a few days. The Exchange Vestibule Mechanics' Institute present a sad appearance.

Attorney General Herron, Lieut. Governor Voorhies, and Mayor Monroe called upon Gen. Baird and laid President Johnson's dispatches before him. It was agreed that the Military Governor should occupy separate offices in the City Hall, the Mayor continuing his usual functions, and the Military Governor to control the movement of troops in case of further rioting. It is supposed the order for martial law will be rescinded upon the receipt of dispatches from Washington. Consequently, at midnight, a list of names, Dr. Dostie, Victor Vivian, Army, Ex-Third District, shot at several passing citizens, they were arrested, and one negro was badly shot through the body.

The Grand Jury found a true bill against twenty-five members of the Convention, but the writ will not be executed till the city returns to tranquility.

Twenty-two policemen, in all, were wounded yesterday. Seven of them have died. Captain Lonpby, Sergeant at-arms at the Convention, is also bad. Many of the Conventionists and others wounded, probably will die. More than two hundred arrests were registered yesterday at the Finn District Station, with a proportionate number were carried to the several other Districts. All as previously reported have been released by the Military Government.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

PAY OF CONGRESSMEN.

Speaker's Salary Increased to $8,000.

Payment of Loyal Owners of Slaves.

Prospects of the Crops of 1866.

Double Delegation to Philadelphia Convention.

Democrats and Republicans both Elect.

Tariff Bill Goes into Operation To-day.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1866.

Pay of Congressmen.

The following is a copy of the 17th section of the civil appropriation bill officially made public to-day, which increases the salaries of Congressmen:

SECTION 17. That the compensation of each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress shall be five thousand dollars per annum, to be computed from the first day of the present Congress, and in addition thereto mileage at the rate of twenty cents per mile, to be estimated by the nearest route usually traveled in going and returning from each regular session, but nothing herein contained shall affect mileage accounts already accrued under existing laws; provided that hereafter mileage accounts of Senators shall be certified by the President of the Senate, and those of Representatives and Delegates by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and provided further that the pay of the Speaker shall be eight thousand dollars per annum.

Recompense for Slaves.

The following is a copy of the important section relating to payment of loyal owners of slaves taken as soldiers. There was a severe contest in both Houses over this section, on the part of the members from the border States:

That so much of any money in the Treasury known as the contingent fund as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of loyal persons claiming service or labor of persons who have been enlisted, or been drafted into the military service of the United States. But such payment shall be made only upon proof satisfactory to the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and with the approval of the Secretary of War, that the claimant has been at all times since the 19th day of April, 1861, true to the Government of the United States by defending its cause against all enemies thereof, and that he has never given aid or comfort to the so-called Confederate States of America, in all suitable and practical ways, and according to his or her ability and opportunity; provided that no money shall be paid under the foregoing provision, until the final report of the Commissioners under the act aforesaid shall have been made on all the claims embraced in the twenty-fourth section of said act.

Fine Prospect.

The Commissioner of Agriculture in his report for the present quarter, says: "I am happy in congratulating the country upon the the prospect of a year of average fruitfulness. What is called in Illinois and Missouri, was, in quantity and quality, than 1865. Essential indications, as marked by our thousands of correspondents, point to an average of about eight and one-half-tenths in quantity, and of a quality above the standard. It is true that late corn, potatoes and potatoes were both planted in enlarged breadth, and both promise abundant crops. Oats are particularly heavy. Pastures are also above the average in fullness and verdure. At least ten per cent more corn has been planted than usual, and it is generally firm and of vigorous growth, but low in altitude for the season.

Cabinet Meeting.

There was quite a lengthy Cabinet meeting today, all of the members being present except Postmaster General Randall. It is thought that the New Orleans troubles were under consideration.

Lieutenant General Sherman
Arrived to day and had an interview with General Grant. General Sherman will to day take the oath of office as Lieutenant General.

Philadelphia Convention.

The Democrats and Republicans held separate meetings here to-night, and selected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The Tariff.

The new amended Tariff law goes into effect to-morrow. Its essential provisions were given in these dispatches in yesterday's paper.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1866.

DUTIES ON CIGARS, WOOL, ETC.

The new rates of duties on cigars, wool, spirits, compounds &c., apply only to such as may be imported on and after the 10th of August. Goods now in warehouse pay the duties in the new 9th section which requires the addition of actual charges and expenses of transportation to the value of the goods, will be enforced only in regard to goods made and sold since the passage of the above named date. It is understood that the practice of selling cigars in packages of less than three thousand will be deemed to take effect on and after the 10th of August, the legal approval of this was intended by Congress, as the date had been already fixed from the origin of the first clause, but neglected in the second clause of that act.

OFFICIAL INCOMES.

The joint resolution of July 28, relieving officers and soldiers from the special income tax assessed in October, 1865, does not relieve those who have already paid the tax, nor does it relate to any other income tax.

MINISTERS TO THE HAGUE.

General Dix has not yet signified his acceptance of the Mission to the Hague, his nomination having been made and confirmed without previous consultation with him.

THE GREENBACK BILL.

There is much talk about the law recently passed in relation to the equalization of bounties, and doubts are expressed as to whether its provisions can be carried into effect without further legislation. This point, however, will be taken into formal consideration and an opinion rendered at an early day. Hundred of applications for bounties are now before the authorities in question, and very soon the number, at the rate they are coming in, will be increased to thousands.

It was shown by an Executive officer to-day, that according to the wording of the law, the amount required to pay the bounties will be much less than was originally supposed. Instead of $300,000,000 as stated, $100,000,000 will be required. Nothing, however, is known with certainty as to what the Government will do in the premises.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Johnston Democracy, comprising the entire strength of the party in this city, took place on Saturday evening at the office of E. C. Wilson, Esq. Besides Mr. Wilson there were present, and addressed the meeting, were scond on the goose. The result of the evening's deliberations were that Mr. Wilson was chosen leader of the party at the Philadelphia Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:—Some of the best lawyers in Congress say, if the legislature that when vacancies occur during the session of the Senate, and were not filled by appointment and confirmed before the adjournment of the Senate, they could not be filled until the Senate again meets and confirms the nominations. Also, that the Executive appointments by the President and undisposed of the President cannot do anything. If the Senate adjourn without acting, should any adjournment be taken, all offices or persons in conflict with these views it is most likely that the courts will be appealed to, but as the Executive and Senate do not agree in these views, it is probable he will not deviate from the customary course.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "Let any State in the Union beat this ticket of the Republican Union party of Indiana!" For State Treasurer—Major General Nathan Kimball.

For Congress—First District, Major General William Hayden; second, Major General Walter Quintus Gresham; third, Major General Morton C. Hunter; fourth, Brigadier General Ira G. Grover; fifth, Hon. George Washington Julian; sixth, Brigadier General John Coburn; seventh, Major General Henry C. Wantourne; ninth, Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

George H. Pendleton is stumping Kentucky, and assuring the semi-traitors there that there is no difference between them and the Northern Democracy. He is working to become the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

A Washington correspondent says: A long list of names for appointments to the Federal offices in Ohio and Indiana has been sent here by the new policy men in those States; likewise complete lists of Federal office holders who support "my policy," and those who do not. Mr. Noel's family of nine members, and twelve others have been drowned. Many heartrending scenes occurred. The loss was greatest in the with two children, aged one and three years, who clung to a bedstead for some hours, but finally washed off and drowned just as daylight was breaking and help was near. Others were overwhelmed by the flood forced upon them at a moment's notice, and carried off before help could reach them. Only two or three bodies have been recovered.

SUFFERING IN THE SOUTH.—The most piteous tales continue to be received of the suffering of the poorer classes in South Carolina and Alabama—these two States being apparently the greatest distress for the necessaries of life. The Bureau is doing all in its power for the relief of the unfortunate, and private contributions are also reported to be numerous, including quite a number from abroad. But the trade has been almost universally given when the price of one description alone was reported, it is probably the description referred to.

FROM BUFFALO.

Municipal Loan to a Railroad Company —Activity of the Fenians—A Fenian Pic-Nic, with a Sham Fight in Prospect.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—The citizens voted to-day on a proposition for the city to loan two hundred thousand dollars to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad. The wards in the two districts gives eighty-four majority beyond the two-thirds necessary to carry the loan. Only 3,500 votes were cast. It is expected the road will bring cheap coal to Buffalo, and it is this that recommended the project to voters.

The *Express* state that great activity prevails among the Fenians in this vicinity. A picnic is published for a meeting to form a new army to be called the Corcoran. Another is forming among the Irish Catholics. Great preparations are making for a grand Fenian pic-nic at Black Rock, August 21st, during the trial of General Lynch, at Toronto. Many Fenians have been engaged to transport the party down the river. A sham fight is on the programme, including a representation of the battle of Limestone Ridge.

FROM TEXAS.

Provincial Government to be Continued —Legislature to Assemble and Throckmorton to be Inaugurated Governor.

GALVESTON, July 30.—Acting State Judge Bell has been instructed from Washington to continue the Provincial Government until further orders, and to notify the Government immediately on the assemblage of the Legislature. The Provisional Governor and Cabinet officials before the war, will be reappointed. No cases of cholera are reported. The Londoner is discharging.

HOUSTON, July 31.—Dispatches from Austin say: H. Bell, secretary of State, was notified by the President that the Legislature will be permitted to assemble without hindrance, on the fourth Monday in August, that Throckmorton is inaugurated. Soon after the President is notified, orders will be given for the transfer of the State Government to the elected authorities.

S.

JEFF DAVIS.

Visit of Charles O'Conner to his Client—Davis Anxious about the Judiciary Committee's Report.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., July 31.—Charles O'Conner, the professional counsel of Jeff. Davis, arrived here this morning rather suddenly, unaccompanied by any person, on the steamer George Leary, from Baltimore. At an early hour he proceeded into the fortress and had a long interview with Davis in close consultation with his client. The precise nature of the visit is unknown, except that the recent report of the Judiciary Committee of Congress has seemed to make Davis rather anxious concerning the chances of obtaining a release or speedy trial and acquittal when tried. Mr. O'Conner is stopping at the Hygeia Hotel The duration of his visit is unknown.

WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Annual Meeting Tuesday Next, at Detroit

DETROIT, July 31.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press will be held in Detroit Tuesday, August seventh. At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press organized under an act of incorporation, it was decided that no more agencies will be permitted, so that it is important that the new agencies desiring to participate in the privileges of the association should be represented. Arrangements with reference to the Associated Press Telegraphic Cable Line will also be a subject for consideration.

FROM PROVIDENCE, R. I.

State Convention—Delegates Elected to Philadelphia Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31.—The Rhode Island State Union Convention, the Republican State Committee, met here to-day and elected delegates to the Philadelphia Union Convention: Wm. Beach Lawrence, Thomas Sprague, Alfred and Anthony Ballow, Thomas Steere, James Harris, James Wafnmouse, and Elisha R. Potter. Resolutions denouncing Congress and praising the President were passed. Governor Smith addressed the meeting of the Convention, which was composed chiefly of Democrats. The Convention ended harmoniously.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Democratic Success—Mining Stocks—Telegraph Expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The United States steamer Saginaw, from Mazatlan, May 31st, arrived at Monterey yesterday.

Official returns from the recent election in Kern county, show that the Democratic majority is 181.

Mining shares continue weak: Ophir, 24@ 25; Gould, 18@; Belcher, 18@; Yell

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN P. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE V. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

The Vice President of the collapsed Confederacy has signified his intention to be in the Philadelphia Convention. He tells us how reluctantly he has consented,—nevertheless he has consented, and he deems it another duty discharged. How like this to the way Mr. STEPHENS joined the rebellion! How reluctantly he consented then, but how surely he went, and how great the rejoicing thereat.

Mr. STEPHENS belongs to the class of persons to whom seduction is a natural expectation and desire, who feel slighted if not strongly urged, and who delight in an opportunity to provoke the expenditure of the seductive arts of those to whom they expect in time to surrender. Mr. STEPHENS didn't want to go into the rebellion, but was willing to be seduced. So also of the Philadelphia Convention, the seductive art has overcome his scruples, and he will be there.

There is something shocking in this bare-faced attempt to make the chiefs of the dead Confederacy so soon the equals of loyal men in managing the great concerns of the country. Though Mr. STEPHENS were truly repentant and ever so much disposed to be loyal, his offense has been too recent and too great to be forgotten. He gave greater moral support to the Rebellion than any other man,—and he gave it at a moment and under circumstances when he could effect and did effect what all the public men in the South could not. And the reasons he gave were deliberately atrocious. He rebelled to destroy the Government because it was free, and to construct another whose corner-stone should be Slavery. He boldly declared this—and to-morrow he would execute the idea if he could.

We do not believe in Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, but believe him to be one of the most guilty of the leaders in the unsuccessful rebellion. And precisely because he was so good a rebel his people have chosen him to represent them in the Philadelphia Convention. At the very least, a decent regard for appearances should have caused him to decline a request which for the same reason never should have been made,—that is, if the Philadelphia Convention is to preserve any ground of pretense to the claim of Unionism.

We congratulate the "solid men" of New York, who have set their faces toward Philadelphia, on the prospect of meeting there the man who was only second, but really most powerful, in springing the rebellion which challenged their efforts, and which they so nobly gave, to save the Government from overthrow and themselves from being engulphed in the universal ruin that stared them in the face, in those dreadful days when the Capital was cut off from the country. We think we see Mr. ASTOR taking Mr. STEPHENS by the hand, and Mr. STEWART waiting to take his turn, and Mr. VANDERBILT and the rest of the "Committee of Safety," too, anxious to pay their addresses to the man who gave the rebellion his sanction when that would do it more good than an army, and who, had it succeeded, would have been its favorite for the highest honors.

THE CONSUMMATION—THE RETROSPECT.

The readers of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL have had for two days past, in our telegraphic columns, the announcement of events that occurred in the center of Europe five days ago. This is speeding the news, and "no mistake." We are now, save the comparatively short link across the St. Lawrence, in magnetic communication with the whole Eastern Continent. That link supplied, the people of our interior towns and cities will be supplied with intelligence from Europe, Asia and Africa as soon as from the distant parts of our own country. Important events that transpire at the same time in Canton, Calcutta, St. Petersburg and San Francisco, will be announced in the same column of the COMMERCIAL, along with the home news from Washington and Harrisburg. The two days required for the transmission of intelligence now will, when the snail-paced steamer of the St. Lawrence is dispensed with, be contracted to as many hours, or less, and morning salutations may pass with all due courtesy between VICTORIA and our President, while they are taking, three thousand miles apart, their toast and coffee at the breakfast table.

The establishment, or to speak cautiously, the opening of telegraphic communication direct between the eastern and western shores of the broad Atlantic, offers a fitting occasion for a retrospect of the means of communication hitherto enjoyed. We shall not go so far into antiquity as the era of Dutch *tubs* that rolled and floated from Old to New Amsterdam, by semi-yearly trips in the days of the STUYVESANTS, nor to that more modern one, when the war fleets of England, with the broad pennon of Lord HOWE streaming over the flag-ship, brought the "red coats" over to subdue the American colonies. Thirty years will carry us back to times that, from the present stand-point, appear sufficiently primitive and slow. Less than thirty yearsago, the only smoke and steam clouds seen in mid ocean arose from galleys where the ships' cooks boiled their coffee and roasted their meat for the boarders on the vessels. The "Liners," as they were genially called, were the splendid works of naval architecture, were the aristocracy of the marine. A month or two was often spent very pleasantly in their spacious and elegant cabins. The voyages were rather long, but much shorter than anything afloat except the *liners* could make.

The idea of something more expeditious was entertained. The era of steam navigation had had a history of thirty years duration. But it had been employed on rivers and lakes, and for short distances on the seas. But this was suggestive of more expansive aspiration s. The subject of trans-Atlantic navigation by steam was discussed. Learned heads were racked for arguments on both sides of the question of its practicability. The learned skeptics, who of course took the side of opposition, were mere liberal in their ideas than skeptics on other subjects sometimes are. They conceded, after arraying their learned arguments against it, that a voyage across the Atlantic was not, under a very favorable concurrence of conditions, absolutely impossible. Their arguments, however, were deemed impregnable within the line of probabilities. Among those arguments, we recollect these: the irregular immersion of the paddle-wheels in rough water, the incrustation of the boilers with salt, the choking and coating of the flues with soot, and the want of room and tonnage for a sufficient supply of fuel. These were, of course, as became learned disquisitions, fortified with strong arrays of calculations, figures, tables, scientific principles and river precedents.

Yet it was, as we have said, generously conceded, that by starting from the Western coast of Ireland and making a straight wake to the eastern-most point of Newfoundland, or possibly to Halifax, 2,200 miles, and by using sails, part of the time, to save fuel and give opportunity for cleaning out the boilers and flues, the voyage might be made; provided, further, that the speed could be raised to six miles an hour. From Halifax to New York, the rate of progress, it was admitted, might be six miles and a half per hour. With all these favorable conditions, the voyage could be made, if it were possible at all, from Ireland to New York, in about twenty-one days.

Now the advantages, connected in the imagination of the savans with such an achievement, were presented as follows: The westward trips of the lines were made, in 1837, in the average time of thirty-five days and seventeen hours, and the eastward in nineteen days and seven hours. The average of the trips both ways was twenty-seven days and a half. Now, if the steam power could be employed, it would have the advantage, over the liners, of reducing the time of the westward trip from thirty-six days to twenty-one. But in the other direction, for various reasons steam would have but little, if any, advantage over sails. On these grounds and with all these well thought of provisos, it was safely concluded that the voyage was barely brought within the extreme "verge of the possible powers of steam navigation." But they did not think it could be done and were confident that if it could, it would not pay. This despondent conclusion of a scientific and highly practical argument was issued in a grave Quarterly Review in 1837.

In April, 1838, the 23d day, when New York had just read the discouraging arguments of the English savans, brought over by one of the liners, New York was waked up by a very agreeable surprise. Two steam vessels from the other side of the Atlantic came puffing and paddling into the Bay, having been announced from Sandy Hook, by the old-fashioned board telegraph, as veritable ocean steamers. The Sirius and Great Western were the pioneers that set at nought the barricades thrown up by learned hands in mid ocean. It was a grand triumph of art over science, or rather of experimental over speculative science. New York naturally—although sensationalism was then in its infancy even in that city—went into ecstacies, and the papers hailed the advent of the world's era of peace and good fellowship with all the figures and fervor of journalistic eloquence. And more than their most fanciful anticipations has been realized, in the commercial and social interests of both hemispheres, although, unhappily, the era of peace and good fellowship among the nations has not yet been inaugurated. The evils that debase and distress mankind cannot be reached or remedied either by steam or electricity.

The establishment of steam navigation between the continents and of numerous lines of vessels, making safe and speedy voyages, reducing the time from the twenty-seven and a half days of the old liners, to ten days by the steamer, marked a new era. But aspirations for something better and quicker, if not generated, were strengthened by this success. The electric telegraph had been invented in the mean time. Twenty-one years ago, an out-door experimental line was stretched between Washington and Baltimore, and people talked with each other from the extremes of it, forty miles apart! The lines were extended and they could communicate intelligibly still. The lines have stretched over the land surface of the world. But, the sea! Could that be traversed by the mysterious line of signals? It could be attempted. It was attempted. And the public utterance that the first inter-continental cable conveyed along the depths of ocean plains and mountains, from America to Europe and from Europe to America, raised the hope into a conviction, that it could be made to speak intelligibly and freely. The failures of the past have now been followed by a third effort, apparently a success. Should it prove a permanent and available means of correspondence, the effect on the nations more immediately connected by the cable will undoubtedly be most happy. In what details and to what extent the benefits will appear can only now be a theme of conjecture. Time will develope them. We recognize, as they did who projected and superintended the laying of the cable, the good providence of God over the enterprise. Their last office, before starting, was prayer to Him who controls the elements of nature and stills the tumults of the waters, and their first, after reaching the American shore, was thanksgiving for their success in the difficult undertaking. May the Atlantic telegraph be a bond of peace between the two great nations, and an auxiliary to the happiness of their people.

We will not broach the question—although it is suggested by this attainment—What is to be the next step of progress? We will pause here for a while. It is a good and very pleasant breathing spot for human aspiration and enterprise. There will be a fancying, and a thinking and a talking, no doubt. *Excelsior* is a favorite term, in the line of scientific and material progress, and we look ere long for some development of interest in the question, What next?

THE POT BOILS.

WEED'S Saratoga Convention to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, causes the pot to boil furiously, and Mr. ASTOR, Mr. VANDERBILT, and their rich associates, are getting gloriously snubbed. The *World* turns up its nose at them and thinks they betray an "entirely superfluous solicitude," and adds: "The South, at any rate, may be assured that the squeamishness or the intolerance of the Saratoga Convention has no wider reach than the limits of this State." "There *is no intolerance and no exclusion* in the RANDALL call." The *News*, an organ of the movement, says in a similar strain: "We do not object to the calling of a Republican State Convention, for the purpose of appointing a delegation of Republicans to Philadelphia, provided these delegates will stand squarely upon the principles of the RANDALL call, but they must be no looking one way and running another. There *must be no trick in it.*"

Funny, is it not, to see those who did their best for the rebellion, dictating what a "National Union" convention shall do!

CONDITIONS OF EUROPEAN PEACE.

The simple announcement of peace between Prussia and Austria leaves a wide margin for conjecture as to terms. The New York *Commercial* concludes that "Austria will be compelled to abandon "everything for which she went to war, "and all she loses Prussia will gain, with "the exception of Venetia—which goes to "Italy on terms that embitter still more "the standing enmity of all Italians to the "Austrian name and influence. Austria "must abandon all her pretensions to represent the German name and nationality, "and Posth, the capital of Hungary, will "henceforth be her proper geographical "seat of Government, in place of Vienna, "which has been retained at such fearful "sacrifices."

Prussia will emerge from the war a first-class nation, henceforth the rival of France. It is not her interest to destroy the Austrian Empire, only to be its superior,—and to be the superior of Austria, a title so unmistakably carved out, is to be recognized an equal among the leading powers of Europe.

ALLEGED DISSIPATION IN CONGRESS

We are assured that one of our dispatches, so far as it related to the closing scenes in the House of Representatives, was too highly colored; that so far from the concluding session being specially characterised for the disorderly character of the proceedings, the reverse was nearer the truth—all of which we are glad to hear. It is on the degree of disorder and dissipation that the disagreement occurs. Mr. FORNEY, in one of his letters, bears the following conclusive testimony:

"I notice, with pain and surprise, that an attempt is made to create the impression that the last hours of that session was disgraced by scenes of violence and dissipation. This disheartening aspersion grew out of the fact, probably, that there were some innocent passages between the members of the House in the long waiting for a report from the third committee of conference on the civil appropriation bill on Saturday morning. No accusation could be more cruel and unfounded; and I make this remark of the members of both Houses and of all political opinions. With some experience in legislation at Washington, I can testify that I have never known a Congress so distinguished for individual good breeding and general decorum. There were a few exceptions, but never has there been so little dissipation, violence and personality in debate."

SENATOR COWAN has signified his intention to stump the State for CLYMER. Having gone over to the Copperhead camp, of course he must do as the Copperheads do. We only hope Mr. COWAN will cease boasting of his love for the Union party and its principles. Having joined the party which did its best to destroy the Government, it is about time he drew in his false colors. The Copperheads have our sympathy in their new affliction.

THERE is little or no cable excitement—no jollification, no unusual manifestations of any kind. This does not prove that the cable is less appreciated now than when everybody ran crazy, eight years ago. New York, the most easily excited place on the continent, took the thing with apparent indifference, and only wanted to know what news it brought, the effect on stocks, and the price of gold.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

LETTER TO HON. EDGAR COWAN.

By Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, Member of the National Union Executive Committee from Pennsylvania.

To Hon. Edgar Cowan:

As a member of the National Union Executive Committee, deriving my authority from the Union National Convention of Baltimore, of the 7th of June, 1864, I take the liberty of addressing you in reference to the forthcoming Philadelphia Convention of the 14th of August next.

The Committee of which I am a member, as is generally conceded, alone possesses the power, between Presidential nominations, of calling conventions to meet the emergencies of the Union country unless the people, the acknowledged source of all power, should, in their primary meetings, assume the control themselves.

No such evidence of any popular demonstration within the Union party having come to my notice, speaking by the authority of a member of the National Union Executive Committee, and especially so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, and as her especial delegate and representative, I repudiate the Convention of the 14th of August, as being called without authority from the Union party, or any of its delegated agencies.

I address you, because the Convention of the 14th of August is evidently assembling under the auspices of President JOHNSON, yourself, Senator DOOLITTLE, Secretary SEWARD, and others, and because you are most prominent in connection with its call.

The call, as originally made, purports to be for a Union Convention, but as the delegates are being selected and announced, the fact is most glaringly disclosed that PENDLETON, VALLANDIGHAM, and that class of men are to be the file leaders, and as their course in the Chicago convention led directly to disunion by proposing to withdraw our armies and give JEFF. DAVIS his own way, I cannot but regard the forthcoming convention as a reassembling of the Chicago body, with a large addition of rebels, who, in 1864, were engaged in fighting SHERMAN, and on that account could not make it convenient to attend at Chicago.

PENDLETON having declared that whilst in Congress he had not voted a single dollar to put down the rebellion, and VALLANDIGHAM when in JEFF. DAVIS's dominions having counselled the Confederates to hold out another year and the North would yield, how can you and the President cooperate with such men, receive them and confer with them, and, monstrous to think of, how can you and the President take counsel from VALLANDIGHAM, whom the martyred LINCOLN banished, not only from his own, but from the presence of all loyal men? Upon what principle consistent with loyal views do you invite to this Union Convention the rebels of eleven States, who fought for four long years against the Union, and have not as yet given any evidence of loyalty to, or affection for the national flag?

As a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1864, I voted for President JOHNSON for the Vice Presidency against the remonstrances of such men as THADDEUS STEVENS, General CAMERON and others. I feel deeply mortified that their predictions of his infidelity, which I then believed grounded, have been fulfilled. The sufferings which he had endured at the hands of the rebels, and his resistance and stern denunciation of treason, gave me the most positive assurance that if the government should devolve upon him, it would be so administered that Unionism and loyalty would have no cause for humiliation and shame.

Having, as an original friend, watched his course with an earnest desire to have it approved, I felt that I occupied a relation to him which enabled me to take an impartial view of his administration. His anti-slavery amendment, assumption of part and repudiation of the rebel debt, his theory that the rebel States were never out of the Union, his repeated declarations that none but loyal men should rule, his view of representation, that it should be based upon suffrage population—all met with my approval, and, with, as I believe, the general approval of the Union party; and when Congress proposed their resolutions on reconstruction, embodying these great fundamental principles, it was confidently expected that you and the President would at once approve and harmonize in future action. The prestige of the President's favor of the measure would have at once brought all the rebel States to terms, and doubtless within a year every one of them would have accepted and cheerfully performed the conditions.

Instead of this, I regret that you and the President have thought proper to insist upon the establishment of a rule which would entitle JEFF. DAVIS, BRECKINRIDGE, MASON and SLIDELL, to resume their seats in the Senate of the United States, and there, some of them to frame laws for a nation they tried to destroy. A united public sentiment forbids this. Justice to the loyal living, and to the memories of the loyal dead, forbid it, and you and the President, with all the patronage you possess, cannot demoralize enough of Union men to effect your purpose. See where your and the President's test of loyalty has brought you, right into the arms of rebels of the rankest kind.

Your Convention has not yet assembled, and it may not yet be too late for you to retract. No man, no matter how high a position he may occupy, should feel ashamed to conform his action to the wishes of the people who conferred upon him the trust he holds. You and the President received yours from the loyal men North and South, and not from the VALLANDIGHAMS, PENDLETONS, WOODS, SEYMOURS, REEDS and others like them, and as high-minded, honorable men, finding you have made a mistake, confess it and eschew all further connection with the Convention of the 14th of August. The city which contains Independence Hall, in which President LINCOLN, on his way to Washington in 1861, declared his willingness to suffer martyrdom rather than sacrifice the principles of freedom, and the same hall in which his martyred remains lay in state in 1865, ought not to be desecrated by any such assemblage of Rebels as will doubtless be there. In that body there may be some Union-loving, loyal Democrats and Republicans, and to them I mean no disrespect; but they will be in a proportion so small that the sprinkling of all their salt will not confer upon the putrid character of that body the slightest savor, and they will find, when perhaps it is too late, that their contact with so foul an assemblage will result in their political destruction more effectually than if they had been members of the infamous Hartford Convention.

Your call, emanating as it does from yourself and a few professed Union men in Washington City, meets with no response from the loyal Union men of the States, and in this, the banner Union county of the nation, in which Mr. LINCOLN received ten thousand majority, there is not a single Union voter who will indorse the proceedings of the Convention of the 14th of August, as now foreshadowed. If there be an exception to this, it will be confined to the few upon whom the national offices have been conferred.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope that you may yet withdraw from all conection with what is now apparent to you will be nothing more than a rebel assemblage, and that you will counsel the President to do the same, and that the National Union party, after having fought and won the power of the Government, may be saved the disgrace of having it handed over through treachery to the discomitted rebels.

SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE,
Mem. Nat. Union Ex. Com. of Penns.
JULY 31, 1866.

THE National *Intelligencer* is felicitating itself on the tone of the South concerning the Philadelphia Convention. "It is not, we feel assured," says that paper, "from the men in the South that any troubles will arise at the Philadelphia Convention." Oh, no; "the men in the South" never give anybody trouble—they are so lamb-like, so loyal, so obedient to follow and disinclined to lead, or do anything but play the part of peace-makers,—but they must always have their own way. It is from men in the North the *Intelligencer* anticipates "trouble." And so it has ever been—particularly has it been thus throughout the last few years, when the South, in the language of Jeff. Davis, only wanted to be "let alone." But the Northern disturbers would not let them alone —hence the "trouble," and all the consequences.

THE trouble which at present afflicts the Coalitionists is the question, who shall be admitted to seats in the Philadelphia Convention. Realizing how deep is the disgust already existing for it among the loyal masses, the managers are intent on devising some means of disguising its ugly deformities. The animal must be covered up and made to seem what it is not. The cat is let out of the bag in the following friendly dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"So far, nothing has been definitely agreed upon with reference to the organization and general deliberations of the approaching Convention. It seems to be a nearly settled fact, however, that *no extremist, either from the North or South, will be admitted*, and hence, such men as Vallandigham in the North, Aleck Walker and Dick Taylor in the South, may as well save themselves the expense of a trip to your city. Such, I know, is the feeling of the Democratic Union Club of this city, and such, there is no question, will be the feeling of the conservative Union men everywhere. The States should see to it, therefore, that no delegates are sent who would stand the least danger of rejection, as their representation would be thus weakened."

THE New Internal Revenue Law goes into effect to-day. Who has seen it? A Boston publisher has issued it, and it should be for sale at all our Bookstores.

THE great anxiety—Where is DESAUTY?

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Another alum strike has been made on the surface of the rocks at New Lebanon, New York.

During the recent shell practice from the U. S. frigate "Sabine," at Newport, Rhode Island, many fragments from the exploding missiles struck around the Ocean House, whereupon the American flag was quickly hauled down and a white one substituted as a token of surrender.

The widely published statement of Chancellor Wodsworth that cholera has never visited Saratoga Springs, is not correct. There were several cases at that place in 1849,—young men from Albany, in which city the cholera was then raging. The ex-Chancellor's belief in Congress water as a preventative is not founded on any law of fact, for these young men had just partaken of the water when they sickened and were prostrated at the very spring. They both died, and subsequently some fifteen persons were killed by the infection out of a much larger number who had the premonitory symptoms.

Last Saturday while a mass of intensely dark clouds hung over the Delaware river near Philadelphia, a bolt of lightning like a white hot arrow was discharged from the very centre, and sounded like the simultaneous explosion of a hundred Prussian guns, shivered the mast of a vessel having on board nearly 1,500 barrels of petroleum, and without doing further damage passed off the ship.

While a party of laborers were engaged the other day in digging a cellar adjoining a warehouse in Cynthiana, Ky., the latter suddenly fell with a crash. It contained seven hundred barrels of whisky. These were mostly bursted, and the cellar was literally filled with the fluid. None of the laborers were killed, but several were soon after found "terribly drunk" in the neighborhood.

A vein of lead ore, six feet thick, estimated to yield ninety per cent, metal, has been opened at Newberry, Green county, Indiana.

The General Convention of Universalists, which will convene in Galesburg, Ill., on the third week in September, will undoubtedly be the largest ever held in the West, if indeed, not the largest meeting of that kind ever held in the United States. Ministers from New York and Massachusetts have already written of their intention to be present, and we presume that hundreds of the prominent clergymen and laymen of the denomination, both East and West will be in attendance.

It is thought to be something remarkable that whereas previous cholera seasons were noted for the entire absence of thunder and lightning, this summer we have had more of these than was ever known before. This fact would seem to demolish the theory that the pestilence is caused by a lack of electricity in the atmosphere.

It is said that the whole number of visitors who have already resorted to the various watering places in Virginia surpasses those of any previous year, although there is not now a single fashionable resort in that State.

The Champaign *Saturday Visitor* is informed by a friend that a short time since, while a little fellow, of about seven years of age, was walking near his home, he noticed a large snake. He saw a rattlesnake entering his hole, and desiring to possess a souvenir of his snakeship, the boy seized the tail of the reptile, and by a sudden jerk tore off the rattles, whereupon the astonished snake came out and bit the boy, who coolly sat down, sucked the virus from the wound, and then proceeded homeward, carrying the rattles with him as a testimony of his prowess.

As the time approaches for starting the Transpacific line of steamers between San Francisco, Japan and China, the discovery has been made that the Sandwich Islands are some 1,200 or 1,500 miles out of the direct course of San Francisco and the East.

Two hundred Mormons, men, women and children, were seen bathing together in the Mississippi last week, at West Quincy, in a state of entire nudity. The disgusting exhibition drew together a large crowd of spectators.

One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six feet of the lake tunnel at Chicago yet remains to be excavated. One-fifth the total length of the tunnel is two thousand one hundred and twelve feet. Since the 1st of January, the finished one hundred and seventy-seven feet more than four-fifths of the entire distance.

Almost all the religious conventions recently held in the South, have adopted measures for the education of the freedmen.

Large numbers of the blacks in Mobile are emigrating to Liberia.

The geological character of the strata beneath the English channel, from that country to France, has been discovered by an engineer named Hawkshaw, and he declares it is possible that a railway can be built connecting the two countries, without meeting with any obstructions impossible to overcome.

The hair of young girls who enter the convents of Paris, is shorn and sold for the benefit of the church. At a recent sale eight hundred and ninety pounds were brought at a thousand dollars. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," but uneasier must be the feminine head that wears a "coil" composed of locks worn by one who has shuffled off this mortal coil.

The "fashionable churches" of New York are closed for the summer season. There ought to be a strong feeling of repugnance among earnest Christian men against this useless custom.

Mayor Hoffman, of New York, announces that the "Grand Gift Scheme" for a charitable concert in that city, on the 24th of September, in aid of the Portland sufferers, is a swindle. The public will "take notice" accordingly.

The Cape Ann *Advertiser* reports the arrival of the first mackerel of the season—three hundred and thirteen barrels—which sold for $15@16 per barrel. Mackerel are scarce, so that the trade will probably be lucrative, what there is of it, this season.

Beaufort, S. C., which was formerly an aristocratic winter resort of the Southerners, has become completely Yankeeized with New Englanders. The Mayor of the city is a New Englander, and every office holder, landowner and storekeeper hails from the same section.

After the usual two weeks' warning of their intention, the pudders employed in Winslow, Corning & Co.'s nail factory at Troy, New York, struck for increased wages—seventy-five cents per ton of iron—on the 23d inst. The strike has not yet ended.

The French Government has organized an extensive system for the prompt distribution and sale of the cheap journals. It is said that the scheme has been fostered by the Government for the purpose of keeping within the limits of law as long as possible. Every town and village, and even the mountain districts, have now their newspaper agents, with a regular supply of the latest news and opinion from Paris under official sanction and patronage.

The New Attorney General.

A Cincinnati letter to the New York *Commercial* says: Stanbery's appointment as Attorney General pleases our people; we regard him as an Ohioan, though he has lived for a few years past across the river in Kentucky. His law office is in this city, and here his letters are addressed. Mr. Stanbery is a wine grower and cultivates a large vineyard on the hills in professional country gentlemen, he makes but little money by agriculture; his hired folks do better than he does as to profits from his farming. Goethe says of such cases: "Country people have correct knowledge of farming, but their practice is confused and not honest. Folks that have studied at academies are clear in their ideas and orderly, but they lack the required immediate insight in the thing itself." Mr. Stanbery resided formerly at Lancaster, Ohio, a place which has furnished us with many prominent attorneys, such as Thomas Ewing and Hocking Hunter. All these gentlemen had the advantage of living in the midst of their clients, whose land titles were in early times under constant litigation; these suits, and the several contests which grew out of them, gave them most excellent legal schooling. Lately Mr. S. has had an extensive railroad practice. Mr. S. was originally a warm Clay Whig, he never favored the Republican party, voted for Bell and Everett in 1860, for Douglas and Compromise in 1861, and opposed the war, as a means of settlement, but after it broke out he gave it a calm support. He voted for Lincoln in 1864, and is now in close confidential relations with a man whose confidence he cannot like. Politics make strange bedfellows.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—On Wednesday night last, at eleven o'clock, some half a dozen rebels from Webster county, Kentucky, crossed the Ohio river at Owensboro to the Indiana side, and forcibly took from his bed Lieutenant Hampton, late of the Union army, took him out into the river, shot him dead and threw his body into the river. It has not yet been found. Mrs. Hampton, who was with her husband at the time of the occurrence, is in great mental distress and agony. Lieutenant Hampton belonged to the Thirty-fifth Kentucky, and was a loyal and respected citizen. The attention of Governor Morton has been called to the matter, and the citizens of Owensboro are greatly excited in view of this murderous rebel raid.

MILEAGE OF U. S. SENATORS.—Senators Nesmith and Harding, of Oregon, received the largest mileage of any members of the Senate of the United States for the last session. They traveled 29,840 miles in going to and returning from Congress, and were paid $11,936 each. Senator Johnson, of Maryland, received the lowest amount of mileage. He traveled 168 miles in the same way and was paid $67 20.

DESCRIPTION OF VIENNA.—A foreign correspondent writes: Although Vienna is already a vast city on nearly thirteen miles circumference, yet the amount of improvement and building that is going forward is very great. The old city of Stadt is about three miles in circumference, and is built chiefly in the middle ages, and was, consequently, densely packed together within a wall that was erected for defense. It is a curious old honey comb, that old city. The streets run crooked about, they are generally only from twelve to twenty feet wide—often not more than eight; the houses tower many stories high, and away down between them the sun is scarcely ever seen.

Hundreds of houses are built entirely over the street, so that carriages drive directly through the house, as it were under arched ways, long and narrow and dark. One turns here day and night. It is surprising what a limited extent of room a poor family will occupy, the tradesman working in the same room occupied by his family. Here you are shaved for two and a half cents, your boots mended for five cents, you make a substantial dinner of soup, beef, potatoes and pudding for fourteen cents, and so forth. The same pavement of solid, square stones extends all the way across the street, and you walk in the middle or on the side, as you can find room among the rattling carriages. You seldom enter a hotel or a store, or a large private dwelling from the front, but go in the coach way, which leads into the inner court, and turn to the right or left.

PERSONAL.

—Charles O'Connor, the eminent New York lawyer and counsel for Jeff. Davis, returns an income for last year amounting to $38,945.

—Steinway, the piano-forte manufacturer, reports his income for last year at $55,223.

—Critics—possibly hypercritics, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*—suggests that the widow of the late Sir C. Phipps, K. C. B., has been unfairly allotted an annuity of £120 out of the £1,200 annually appropriated for the relief of persons distinguished in science, literature, and art, and of the widows and children of those persons, the services rendered by the late Sir Charles Phipps to her Majesty having been unquestionably of a private and domestic nature.

—Berge, of the New York Mendelsohn Union, is giving moonlight *soirees musicale et dansantes* on the Hudson river.

—General Nat. Norcross of Livermore, Maine, who commanded the Maine troops during the famous "Aroostook War," died last week, in his sixty-fourth year.

—Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, on Saturday last, completed the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1778. The veteran sailor and hero is still active and hearty.

—General Kiddoo, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, has issued an order forbidding the Justices of the Peace in Huston, in that State, to adjudicate any cases wherein freedmen are concerned.

—"Jennie June" says that the ladies at Saratoga expose themselves to mortifying accidents and disclosures by their style of dress, and warmly criticises them for wearing, for dancing, high black shoes, with their white dresses.

—The New York *World* is responsible for the statement that Robert Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, has purchased a colt of the celebrated trotting mare "Pocahontas" for forty thousand dollars.

—Senator Trumbull gave a reception at the Tremont House, Chicago, on Monday evening, to his friends who favor his course in Congress during the late session.

—The Rev. Dr. Leeds, rector of St. Peters (P. E.) Church, Philadelphia, has returned from his European tour after an absence of fifteen months.

—Napoleon, who, like a spider in a web, passes all his time among the telegraphic wires concentrated in a small room in the Tuileries, has decline a multitude of invitations to be present at public entertainments, and has even denied an audience to several of the most distinguished personages at the capital. What new phase of the great European problem can be so working now.

—The French mail steamer Pereire, which sailed from New York for Brest last Saturday, will return with an interesting batch of passengers, in the persons of Adelaide Ristori, the Italian tragedienne, and her suit of forty persons, composing her company of dramatic artists.

Division of a Large Estate.

The Youngstown correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* writes as follows: A suit for partition of lands in Ohio has been commenced in the Court of Common Pleas of Mahoning county, by the widow of the late Simeon Jennings against his devisees. The lands sought to be apartted lie in twenty different counties, and comprise eighty-one separate tracts, besides a number of village lots, divided among the several counties, as follows: In Mahoning county eleven hundred and forty-six acres; Stark, two hundred and seventy-two acres; Cuyahoga, three hundred and eighty-seven acres; Medina, two hundred and four acres; Wayne, six hundred and nineteen acres; Putnam, six hundred and eighty acres; Defiance, seventy-four acres; Henry, one hundred and sixty acres; Mercer, one hundred and fifty-seven acres; Van Wert, one hundred and forty-one acres; Hancock, eighteen hundred and forty-one acres; Columbia, nine hundred and fifty-one acres; Lucas, sixty acres; Wood, six hundred and forty-six acres; Hardin one hundred and thirty-seven acres; Ottawa, four hundred and ninety-six acres; Williams, seven hundred and eighty-six acres; Erroll, seven hundred and sixty-seven acres; Tuscarawas, one hundred and forty-seven acres. Total, nine thousand eight hundred and one acres, estimated to be worth from four hundred thousand to half a million dollars. This is the largest suit for partition of tracts of land held by Mahoning county in all its litigation. Mr. Jennings was owner of land in Indiana, and other Western States, perhaps of as much or greater value. The partitioner prays that one-third of the land may be set apart to the widow, and that she may be assigned her dower in the remaining two-thirds. The position taken by her, we understand, is this: Mr. Jennings devised one-third of his real estate to his wife for her life, and two-thirds to his brothers and sisters, or their descendents, in fee simple. The question is, Is the one-third of the estate left after the life estate of his wife, was not devised, consequently, of that he is intestate. He died childless. The widow declines taking under the will. She then becomes his heir to the one-third of the real estate, and is entitled to it in person, and entitled to hold it in fee, and by law is entitled to dower in all his land, including, of course, the two-thirds devised to his brothers and sisters. This position, so far as we have been able to understand, has not been tested by the devisees. This is probably the most important suit in partition, so far as the quality and value of land are concerned, ever brought in Ohio.

The New Insignia of Rank for Gen. Grant.

The exalted rank of General having been recently bestowed upon General Grant, and General Sherman promoted to the vacant lieutenant-Generalship, it is considered by many curiously to know what insignia of rank will be adopted by the former, as in accordance with the Army Regulations the Lieutenant General is entitled to a triple of stars on each shoulder, while no uniform is specified for General. At a recent informal meeting of General Grant's staff and several officers of rank in this city, the matter in the subject of the General's insignia was discussed, when all present concurred in the opinion that the proper thing for the wearer of the largest star on the shoulder strap, would be an appropriate and fashionable way to indicate the rank of the chief commanding officer of the armies of the United States. General Grant expressed no preference in the design, which will probably be adopted.

THE PRISE SYNCHRONOUS WITH THE STEP.—A correspondent of the *Land and Water*, who signs himself S. Newington, M. D., makes the somewhat curious statement that the pulse is synchronous with the step, either in walking or running. While making experiments in artificial circulation and respiration, he was led to believe that the heart would seize on the opportunity of contracting at the time the weight of the blood was thrown upon it by the momentum given to it by the step. He made a trial and was convinced that this theory was correct. Although the fact was acquired by the most scientific men of his acquaintance, by observation, by experiments, thoroughly established in a truly philosophic way, he allow the public to explain his theory: "I do not mean that the person pulse shall be 70 degrees, he would be able to bring it down to 60 degrees by walking only 60 steps in a minute, but that if he walks, or runs, 140 or 200 paces in a minute, his pulse will beat the same number of strokes. Since any one can test this for himself by very slight practice, I need say nothing more about it;" let him walk 160 or 180 steps and count the pulsations of the carotids, having a person near to count the steps, will find the number of steps and pulsations exactly correspond. Perhaps a more simple way to test this matter would be to count for 10 paces, and counting over the same road, count the number of pulsations at the artid. If this theory holds good in the equine race, the pulsation of a horse like Asteroid of Kentucky, when going at full speed, must be rapid, to a fearful and wonderful degree. Is it not possible to count the pulse to such an extent, that, to all appearances, it becomes dead and stands perfectly still?—*Field, Turf and Farm.*

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER.

Lightning Fly Killer.
Lightning Fly Killer.
Lightning Fly Killer.
Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs.
Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs.
Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.

In short, we have a very large stock of Drugs, Medicines, and dye stuffs, to which we call the attention of Country Merchants and Consumers, who will we are confident, find with us inducements superior to any other house.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 88 Market Street, corner Diamond,
jy30 Near Fifth Street.

FRUIT WAX. FRUIT WAX.

Fruit Wax. Fruit Wax. Fruit Wax.
Fruit Wax. Fruit Wax. Fruit Wax.
Fruit Wax. Fruit Wax. Fruit Wax.
The best and most reliable article.
The best and most reliable article.
The best and most reliable article.
Sold cheaper than elsewhere in the city.
Sold cheaper than elsewhere in the city.
Sold cheaper than elsewhere in the city.
Sold cheaper than elsewhere in the city.
At FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.
At FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.
At FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.
At FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
jy31

SEWING MACHINES.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
200 MULBERRY STREET, N. Y.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren respecting Sewing Machines, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have in conjunction with many of our friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend. Having seen so favorably results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behal

The Daily Commercial

The Farm Work for August, etc.

The Rural New Yorker speaking of farm work at this season of the year, says:—The farmer has his hands full of work, and if, in addition, the weather is rainy, he is apt to be somewhat gloomy and discouraged. The remedy lies in skillful planning of work, the use of labor-saving implements, plenty of help, and energy in directing and performing the labor. The farmer cannot afford to waste a day's time at present. Visitors that claim his attention from business are seldom welcome, and "city cousins" and friends who admire his strawberries and cream, and the smell of new mown hay, shouldn't object to milking the cows and handling the pitchfork.

TURNIPS.

It is not yet too late to sow. Plow up a wheat or barley stubble, and sow at the rate of one pound of seed to the acre. If the weather is favorable, you will have a good crop and they will come in very useful next winter.

ROOT CROPS

Should be cultivated thoroughly. Root out all the obnoxious weeds. Thin out to about six inches apart, and you will get a larger yield of bulb.

SEED WHEAT.

Select the very best portions of your fields for seed; taking the largest and finest heads, will greatly improve the crop. Take care to have them as free from weeds as possible.

FATTENING ANIMALS.

Commence now to fatten all stock you wish to dispose of before the winter commences. Let them be fed regularly, and increase the quantity of extra feed as they advance and require it.

DRAINING.

After haying and harvest is a good time to reclaim swamp land by cutting surface drains or tiles. We have great faith in good surface drains to carry off the great amount of water which falls in, and it has the advantage of being cheaper than tiles.

SCALE OR BARK LICE.

A correspondent of *The Northern Farmer* says: For some years my orchard was infested with scale or bark lice. I had tried various experiments to be rid of them, still they increased in numbers, and my trees looked as though they must yield to these pests, when, in an agricultural paper I found a remedy that laid them out. In the month of June the eggs are hatched, and the louse crawls over the tree until about the middle of August, when they form a scale over themselves. During the time of their travels wash the tree in strong lye, (tie a cloth on a stick and save your hands,) as strong as you can make it, it will not do any serious injury. The lye will remove the scale, and the tree will resume a bright, healthy appearance.

A WORN OUT FARM.

A farm worn out can be made rich by thorough culture, and by taking care of all the manure made, and applying it to the land. Let the land for all planting be prepared in the best possible manner. Do not go over too much land; only just such an amount as you can cultivate thoroughly.

SEED CORN.

Red string should be tied around the earliest ears of corn, and kept for seed. Seed selected in this way will ripen much earlier next season than those ears that have been slow to mature.

BEES.

The swarming season is past, and the apiaries require but little attention, except taking off the surplus honey, and our Assistance in their defense against one of their worst enemy, the miller worm, or so-called moth.

In this month, they if possible make inroads into the honey comb, and it being filled with honey at this season, there is an impossibility for the bees to dislodge them. Common hives should be raised by means of blocks three-eighths of an inch from the bottom, and swing bottoms drop the same. This is very effectual in keeping them out.

In removing the honey box, with a bit make a quarter of an inch hole in the box. Puff in a little tobacco smoke, and the bees will principally leave the box. You can now remove them without the loss of a bee, while in using slides, heads, wings and legs are severed without number. Besides, thousands of young bees never find their way back to their hives, consequently are lost. What a sacrifice!

SHELTER FOR STOCK IN WINTER.

We cannot call attention to this subject too soon. Let preparation be made for protection early. See that you have enough barn room or the stock you intend to keep next winter; if not, get to work to build more at once. It is of great importance to have plenty of shelter or stock during our cold bleak winter season.

CATERPILLARS.

War should be continued against all caterpillars and obnoxious insects. Stop and see if on cannot find some nests in your orchard or arden; if so, destroy them at once. Massacre very one you find.

NEXT YEAR'S CROP.

Hot and sultry are the days of this month, nd the farmer has now reaped some of the ults of this toil, and should take a retrospect a general clearing up and improvement of he soil for the next year's crop. Let all work e done thoroughly. Manure of all kinds should be looked after nd got ready for distributing over the land preparatory to fall plowing. Then will follow one of the minor items, such as

STRAWBERRY BEDS,

Strawberry beds may be made this month. oung plants may be planted as soon as convenient after the first of the month, and will oduce some fruit next year. Care should be ken to keep the beds free from all weeds, and dry weather succeeds and continues, they ll require watering every other day. Evenig is the time. A good mulch with salt hay ll be of great advantage to them.

POULTRY.

Select out the earliest and best developed chickens that you wish to keep for ur future stock, and if convenient put them a separate place and give them extra care d attention. They will then commence lay- earlier in the fall, and with care will give all the eggs you want during the next win-

WATER.

Water should be within the reach of all your ck, these not sultry days. Cows can not give ll flow of milk without they have plenty of er in hot weather; and even the poultry l lift their heads in thankfulness for one p of water. Our domestic animals need er as much as man, and they should have it rally supplied.

SALT FOR CATTLE.

correspondent of the *American Farmer* says: nge as it may seem, it has been contended ome agricultural presses that salt is of no efit to the animal economy. I have seen a die from eating too much salt after she had n a long time kept from it; this is at least *ia facie* evidence that regular salting is necary both for the needs of the animal and to ent such accidents. The sea air being so regnated with salt that cattle in the islands near the coast will not eat it. But although ride of sodium is found in all plants, there d enough of it to supply the animal that on them; hence we often see young cattle ungry for salt, that they lick the concretid ashes of burned wood for the trace of salt ntains. As salt is given off from the anil system through the pores of the skin and xcretory organs, there can be no doubt but it contributes to the animal health.

e Royal Academy of Science in Paris have ined abundant proofs to show the great adage of salt, both as a manure for crops and omote the health and digestion of farm . It is shown that salt contributes to the ishment of their food, and that no ill consees follow when they have constant ac- to it.

RAISING STOCK.

orrespondent of the Utica *Herald* sends the ing sensible hint in regard to raising : "Every breeder of mules knows that od horse colt cannot be expected from a that has borne mules. The common thef this is that the blood of the mare becomes ed by that of the horse, giving mule- aracteristics to her subsequent progeny. r this to the cow, is it not likely that the of the cow is permanently tainted when made to bear bad blooded calves? And armers expect ever to raise good stock ows to writer, for the purpose of making milkers, they have been in the habit of any runt of a bull they could pick up?"

INSECTS INJURY TREES.

orrespondent of the *Ohio Farmer* writes as s: "The time for insertion of buds into ock for the purpose of changing the kind t, varies with the habit and character of he tree to be propagated and the stock on It is to be worked. All buds, in order to essful, must be well ripened—that is, the n which they have formed must have its terminal bud, or, in other words, the of the shoots must present a continuaperfect formed leaves to its point. This ng of buds occurs earlier in some varieas in others, usually early summer fruits their buds earlier than winter sorts, the stock in which the bud is to be inmust be in a vigorous, healthy condition, pparently about to close its season's h. Through our northern middle States, al time to commence budding the apple ar is about the 10th to the 15th of August, r south they are in condition in June; on all the intermediate time, according tude and season; some seasons being than others by six to ten days."

ont a week or ten days after the budbuds should be looked over, and if ve fatted they may yet, if still growing, fed over, out two or three weeks the strings will to be loosened. Some will have to be as if not so done the rapid growth will be string before the bud becomes well Generally the strings may all be cut from three to four weeks after setting t. This is done by passing a knife perlar at the back of the bud or opposite the tree.

FATTENING STOCK.

says the *Rural World*, will fatten better dark than in the light—better in the account of the longer nights) than in mer. With less food more weight can red in the dark than in the light. Exts have scientifically demonstrated this, pen should be dark—we have often seen so with the finest effect in favor of the g of stock. It is known that light e the tissue. For a work horse, the sun lent; for the working ox the same; but the accumulation of fat. Yet how few ake advantage of these things.

CUTTING TIMBER.

respondent of the Boston *Cultivator* s that journal on the subject of cutting "that to guard effectually against the of the worm in wood, a very long expeinvinces me that all timber having a p, such as hickory, all species of the birch, &c., should be felled in June, ay be the reason for this, I will not unto say: I give you the experience of f a century of a worker in wood."

HOW TO DRESS POULTRY.

Knife and sever the artery or jugular the neck, or take an ax and cut the let it bleed so as to draw all the fever fowl in case it haveany. Dip the body e water, then pick quick, when through e fowl in hot water again, then throw it n of cold water, let it remain three or utes, this will make it swell out plump, keep twenty-four hours longer than if of thrown in the cold water.

THE GARDEN.

merican Farmer says: When the first ys of spring appear, how natural it is long for some fresh vegetables—almost , so that it be fresh from the earth, lesome then, would be a good meal especially the best of all greens—

have a mess of spinach as soon as the ff, and the surface thawed, you must out the middle of August. It will then in a good growth before winter e to rain a good growth before winter hen it should be covered with straw the straw is removed in the spring, ut for the table. It will not be quitesay sown a few weeks later, and alsmake a new growth after the removal pinks, but it will be very welcome so rly, but it will be very welcome so n rich land, two square rods will sup- dinary family of five or six persons. same time, sow a few onions to pull y will form small bulbs which will the winter.

egetables which have not yet attained their growth should have the soil frequently stirred among them.

Asparagus should have the seed cut out as fast as it forms.

Limas, or other pole beans, will do better if the ends of the vines are pinched off when they reach the top of the pole.

Earth up celery every ten or twelve days. Tie the leaves together, while doing so to prevent dirt getting into the heart of the plant, which will rot them.

Melons will set more fruit than they can carry through. Remove excess.

Flat turnips can still be sown. Do not get them too thick.

Take good care of the tomato, pinching off the worms that feed upon the leaves.

TIM FRUIT GARDEN.

If you have no strawberry bed, plant one this month, when there are a few cloudy, damp days; if you have one, wait until spring before planting another, as that is the best time. Plant Wilson' Albany and Triomphe de Gand for main dependence; a few Downer's Prolific or French's Seedling, for early; a few Jucundas, and Agriculturists, to test how sorts, and a few Golden Queens (Trollope's Victoria) for splendid late berries. We have known 20 of the latter to fill a quart box this season.

TOMATO CATSUP.

Pour boiling water on the tomatoes, let them stand until you can rub off the skin, then cover them with salt, and let them stand twenty-four hours. Then strain them, add to two quarts put three ounces of cloves, two ounces of pepper, two nutmegs. Boil half an hour, then add a pint of wine.

TO PICKLE TOMATOES.

As you gather them, throw them into old vinegar. When you have enough, take them out, and scald some spice in the vinegar, in good vinegar, and pour it hot over them.

TO PICKLE ONIONS.

Peel, and boil in milk and water ten minutes, drain off the milk and water, and pour scalding spiced vinegar on to them.

TO PICKLE CAULIFLOWRE OR BROCOLL

Keep them twenty-four hours in strong brine, and then take them out and heat the brine, and pour it on scalding hot, and let them stand till next day. Drain them and throw them into spiced vinegar.

CANNING PEACHES.

Put into a nice porcelain or brass kettle any desired quantity of water, sweeten with pure white sugar; when boiling, throw into it either whole or stoned peaches, as desired. Let these also boil to a certainty, when with a prong or fork fill one bottle with the fruit, afterwards covering with the boiling juice. Let the bottle be quite full, cork and seal, or cover with the lid immediately, completing one bottle at a time. As the fruit is exhausted in the kettle more should be added, also some boiling water from the tea kettle, and sugar as the quality of juice diminishes. Be careful to season the bottles with warm water before filling and completing entirely each bottle. Care should be taken not to place a bottle, after filling and while hot, next to any cold substance—for instance, on a cold plate, marble, stone shelf, table, or against the cold wall, and in no case sprinkle with cold water. Any one understanding the principles of heat and cold will perceive immediately the necessity and sense of these directions.—*American Farmer.*

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

E. MEGRAW & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND

Wholesale Dealers

In all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS,

No. 31 ST. CLAIR STREET.

jy25 TM Factory 58 and 55 HAND STREET.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

TOBACCO

SNUFF AND SEGARS,

Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO. jy2

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Green House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I insist by the year the principal corners in the city, and have two private ones of the same. je25-ly

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who favor us with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HARPER, HARMAR DENNY,
THOMAS BELL, JOHN H. RALSTON,
THOS. WHITEMAN, JOHN WILSON,
WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN President
JOHN D. SCULLY Cashier

au7

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL BANK

OF

COMMERCE,

COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

Capital - - - $500,000

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and Sold.

OFFICERS.

A. PATTERSON, President. | JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

JOSEPH C. CURRY, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. PATTERSON, WM. REED,
JAMES MCCANDLESS, ALLEN KIRKPATRICK,
CHARLES BLACKHART, WM. M. DOUGLAS,
WM. H. BROWN, WM. S. HAVEN,
JOHN MELLON. ap2-6od

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

mh10-eod

FULL SET OF CROQUET

BALLS,
MALLETS,
HOOPS and
STAKES,

All complete in a neat box at

JAS. BOWN'S,

jy14-MATH 136 WOOD STREET.

BARGE AND COAL BOAT PUMPS.—S. BINSON, Manufacturer of BARGE and COAL BOAT PUMPS, Corner CHARTIER and RIDGE STREETS, Allegheny City. All orders left at BLACKMORE & NELSON'S COAL OFFICE, No. 134 WATER STREET, or any Pumps of the kind, will receive prompt attention. jy25-s

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.—25 Boxes Frazier & Gamble's

MOTTLED GENUINE SOAP,

Just received and for sale by the box or retail, at the Family Grocery of

jy26 LEWIS & McCLURG, 316 Liberty street.

CHANDELIERS,

WASH STANDS,
BATH TUBS,
PUMPS,
HYDRANTS, &c.

BRADSHAW & ANDERSON,
No. 70 West Side of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PANEL DECORATIONS,

For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No. 107 Market street.

ap21 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR

BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON;
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE and T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and counter sunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLES
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

Warehouse and Office.

120 WATER, AND 188 FRONT.

Branch House, Nos. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST., Chicago Ills.

jy3

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,

HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,

GAS PIPE,

For Conveying Steam, Water, and Gas

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING,

HAMMERED IRON FOR

Oil Well Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.

mh21 PITTSBURGH.

SABLE IRON WORKS

ZUG & CO.,

Iron and Nails.

295 Liberty st.,

my26 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS.—established 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Factory, Bingham street, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 21 and 23 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL. ap14

DUQUESNE WAGON AND AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENT WORKS.

Continues to manufacture all descriptions of wagon carts, drags, wheelbarrows, store, steamboat, Railroad and Express baggage trucks. Also the celebrated Prairie Bird and Meadow Lark Wheel Horse Rakes. Repairing promptly attended to. Orders filled with all of the best material and warranted. Office at Works corner Marshall street and Marion avenue, front of Penitentiary, Allegheny. COLUMBUS COLEMAN.

jy2

BERLIN FOUNDRY,

PRICE & SIMS,

Office--No. 10 Wood st.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow Ware, Drafts, Bills of Castings, &c. Couplings: Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements.

Also, Castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters; Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter or heavy, made to order.

WM. HOLMES JAMES IRWIN & CO., JAMES IRWIN

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA,

Office No. 15 Market Street,

jy25 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MAFFETT,

127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Lead Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam Irons, Derrick Irons and Fittings. We are prepared to fill orders in the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT,

fe17 P. O. Box 1113.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MEANS & COFFIN,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-Saw

WM. MILLER, Phil'a..... C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsburgh

Miller & Ricketson,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

And Importers of

Brandies, Wines and Segars,

Nos. 221 and 223 Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand. jy11

J. K. SMITH & CO.,

No. 1 and 2 Diamond,

SOUTH SIDE, NEAR MARKET ST.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Teas and General Groceries,

Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas. Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C; also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, South & Edgers and Pittsburg City Syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Hecker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel. Shore Mackerel in kits. Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.

my19 J. K. SMITH & CO.

F. J. HERRON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 2, STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Consignments solicited of

Pittsburgh Manufactures,

WESTERN PRODUCE,

AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Orders for the purchase of

Cotton and Sugar

Received and promptly attended to.

Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.

my28

T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my28

COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

No. 22 N. FRONT ST., Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN

CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.

Also, Agents for HAZARD POWDER COMPANY. Liberal advances made on consignments. mh28

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7

CRANBERRIES.

50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries for sale by

dec28 JOS. CANFIELD

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

ROLLING MILL

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale their Rolling Mill and Hinge Factory, situated 2½ miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, adjoining the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company's Works, and a short distance below the Superior Rail Mill and Manchester Locomotive Works, and can be reached by accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and Manchester street cars. The mill comprises 12 boiling furnaces, 3 scrap furnaces and 3 heating furnaces, patent sumpter muck mill, sheet mill, 15 inch bar mill and 8 inch guard mill, 5 boilers, one 26-inch cylinder engine, 5 foot stroke, entirely new, built by Hemphill & Co., one 16 inch cylinder engine, new, for rolling 8 inch mill, steam hammer, lathes, etc., all in complete running order.

Hinge Factory for manufacturing strap and T hinges, now in successful operation, with a good trade demand for entire product, capacity of which can be doubled at small expense. In connection with hinge factory is a large machine shop with engine lathes, planer, drill press, etc., etc. In addition there are twenty-six dwelling houses for hands, and one house for manager.

Real estate comprises eight acres of ground, extending from P., F., W. and C. R. R. track to the Ohio river, with a river front of 2226 feet. A switch from the P., F., W. and C. R. R. extends to the mill. Connected with the river, affords unsurpassed facilities for receiving coal and metal, and shipping products.

This property being conveniently located, and every thing about it in a short time in use, and in perfect running order, is well worthy the attention of parties wishing to engage in iron business.

For further particulars inquire of

LINDSAY, OWENS & SEMPLE,

jy21-T, M. 131 First st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANSFIELD LOTS

FOR SALE.

50 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS adjoining the village of Mansfield, on Chartier's Creek, will be offered at Public Sale on

Saturday, August 4th, at 11 O'CK. A. M.

These Lots range in size from one acre, and less, to ordinary sized Building Lots. Terms liberal. Persons in the city wishing to attend the sale will take the Mansfield Accommodation Train, leaving the Union Depot at 10 A. M., and get off at Mansfield; returning Trains returning to the city will stop at this Station at 12 30 and 4 P. M. For further information inquire of

J. L. MARSHALL,

139 LIBERTY STREET.

jy31-1

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

Liberal Terms to Settlers.

Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for richness of soil and quality of timber, coal and other minerals. Also in Greenbrier. Some of the tracts but a short distance from the great Kanawha and Gauley Rivers. Several Farms with Houses, Orchards, &c., in good condition. Prices according to location and improvements. Improved Land unimproved at the extremely low price of four dollars per acre, and upwards, according to quality of the above number of acres. A large settlement has already been formed and is still progressing. Clear title warranted. For further particulars, address

W. H. GRIER, Allegheny City, Pa.

Or call at PARK & BRILL'S BOOK STORE, No. 77 Federal street. my15-d&w 1m

VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.

125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, with in 8 miles of the city, and 2 miles of the Pittsburgh, Virginia Railroad at Brinton Station, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL, sufficient for a family estate, and is supplied by several springs of EXCELLENT WATER; the improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, also frame dwelling house, LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other Out buildings. There is also on the premises a large number of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap. If not purchased before the 20th of August. Terms reasonable. Inquire of S. B. W. GILL,

No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or of James White, on the premises. my26-3m

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

Situated at Leechburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 346 acres, all fenced in and under the highest state of cultivation, and enclosed with the best of fences. The improvements are

Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,

TWO LARGE BANK BARNS, 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. Hearths are covered with 350 April 21 TILES, selected fruit, all young. A VINEYARD of 15 ACRES OF CATAWBA GRAPES, now bearing. The farm generally is well watered with NEVER FAILING SPRINGS. Coal and timber in abundance, and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, grass and stock. Possession will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. Will be sold in one farm or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to

ADDISON LERCH,

jy21-3m Leechburg, Pa.

SAW AND GRIST MILL

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 346 acres, all fenced in and having 2,000 FEET OF LUMBER IN 12 HOURS. The mill is 71 feet long and 32 feet wide, of 19 feet. The machinery is in the very best condition.

The Grist Mill

Situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition. It has FOUR RUN OF BURR AND A PAIR OF FRENCH BURRS, and has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour every 24 hours. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, 50 feet square. The Mill has good custom. For full information, apply or address

ADDISON LERCH,

jy21-3m Leechburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

We offer for sale the VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND occupied by the undersigned, containing

feet on Liberty street, and 100 feet deep to Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, just outside the city limits. This lot has a frontage unsurpassed for a good location in the right of Rolling mills three years ago, and the best low water mark, which would make about four acres of coal.

For Iron Works, Steel Works, Foundries, Saw Mill, or other manufacturing purposes, this property is unequaled. Terms made satisfactory.

Also, for sale, a large lot of Brick, damaged by Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Engine Boilers, Machinery, 10x14 Engine, &c.

GUTHRIE & SILL,

On the premises, 5th Ward, Pittsburgh.

jy25-8m

COAL LAND FOR SALE.

Three hundred acres of COAL LAND, with good frontage on the Monongahela river, are offered for sale. The works are now in the entries and chambers and ready for shipping. Also, two dwelling houses, Railroad, Pittsburgh, and about twenty dwelling Houses in the vicinity. Apply to

F. C. SHANNON, Attorney at Law,

jy25-8t No. 72 Grand street.

FOR SALE—

A place of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, three miles from the city, with a large stone dwelling. The improvements are a frame dwelling of seven rooms, and superior stable, with carriage house in the door, a choice variety of one hundred and thirty trees. For further particulars, address, or apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

F. SCHUMAN,

jy19 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Fronting on Washington street 26 feet, and extending back 120 feet to which is attached a two story brick building, 40 by 60 feet. CLAP BUILDING, 35x61 with basement, another two story brick building, 20x40, with basement; also a set of Saw Machine or Turning Shop, Agricultural Works and Foundry Tools, Steam Engine, 30 horse power, lower engine, Large Boiler, shafting, Pulleys, Belting, &c., &c. Apply on the premises to

jy30 122 FOURTH STREET.

COAL MINE FOR SALE.—The IRON CITY COAL COMPANY offers for sale the Shaler property, containing 50 acres of timbered land, good buildings and mining facilities, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 12 miles from the city. The mine has been successfully worked for the past two years, and is now in full operation. Recent improvements, Apply to PETER HABERMAN, or CHARLES KETZ, Chairmen, or R. HERWIG, Wellsville, or J. MUELLER, 10 Atwater Block, Cleveland.

jy5-2m

HOUSE

FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.

Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,

my24-eod1f 115 Penn street

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one half mile from the Station, 11 miles from the city. Land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 108 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

J. S. KING.

jal3-tf

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha River, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,

au4-tf Attorney at Law.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Time and Distance Indicator.

[*Copyright secured.*]

Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

NEW STYLES

OF

COLD CHAINS

SLEEVE BUTTONS

AND

FINGER RINGS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

DUNSEATH & CO.,

56 Fifth Street.

jy28 OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

SCREWLESS

Shutter Hinges.

Cheap and Strong, and easier put on than any Hinges in use. As

JOS. WOODWELL & CO'S.,

cor. Second and Wood sts.

jy30 Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

TISSUE PAPER—

Out for Restaurants and Barber Shops, for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,

je21 corner Wood and Third streets.

FINE GOLD PAPERS—

FOR PARLORS OF NEWEST DESIGNS, At No. 107 Market stree

ap11 HUGHES & BRO.

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE!

SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism; it possesses many VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. Having been examined by the most learned and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, and makes the Look or Shuttle Stitch, which will

NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.

And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing on EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL, from leather to the finest muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. It Hems, Feils, Binds, Braids, Tucks, Quilts, Plaits, and Gathers. Having neither Cam for Dog Wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs smoothly, and is, EMPHATICALLY A

NOISELESS MACHINE.

It being the last Standard Sewing Machine patented we claim for it to be one of the simplest and best in the world. Persons wishing to see this UNRIVALED MACHINE should call at

CARSON BROTHERS

NO. 20 FIFTH STREET,

je26 3meod ABOVE ANDREW'S TEA STORE.

THE

BARTLETT

SEWING MACHINE,

MORE SIMPLE AND BASIER KEPT IN ORDER THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.

It makes a seam which will not rip, though every third stitch be cut. It sews from ordinary spools, and thus all trounce of winding thread is avoided. Runs silk, linen threads, and common spool cotton, with equal facility. The seam is as elastic as the material in the fabric, so that it is free from all liability to break or tear open.

All machines are warranted. The "Bartlett" Machine is licensed under the patents of E. Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer Co.

Strangers and citizens are respectfully invited to call on us and witness the operation of these machines, or send for a descriptive circular and samples of sewing. Agents wanted.

EMERY & HOWES,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

my15-3m 68 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,

General Agents for Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for

PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING

SEWING MACHINES

The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machines

With GLASS FOOT BRAIDER and CORDER and the

Dalton Knitting Machines,

Every Machine Warranted. Instruction free. Agents wanted in every county.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,

24 FIFTH STREET.

je11-MATH (UP STAIRS) PITTSBURGH, PA.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 108 THIRD street Pittsburgh, Agent for PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are knitting at the present in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. mch-ly

R. H. PALMER,

Straw and Millinery Goods, 81 Wood st.

PRICES REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

81 WOOD STREET,

Has just received from New York auctions full lines of

NOTIONS,

Straw and Millinery Goods,

RIBBONS, GLOVES,

HOSIERY, &c.,

Which are offered at prices to meet the times.

HATS.

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.

R. H. PALMER,

81 WOOD STREET.

mh30

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD SCALES

Over 100 varieties, adapted to every business.

Also, MARVIN'S celebrated

Fire Proof Safes.

FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,

my20-3m 39 MARKET STREET.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

SAMUEL B. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumen Baking Powder, Redmond Bros. & Co's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 57 HAND ST., near Liberty.

au21-ly

O. S. RYAN ..... JNO. A. CAUGHEY

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN HOORNEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Juniata Rail Mill. Orders solicited for Trails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 46 pounds to the yard.

DISSOLUTIONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a limited partnership upon the following terms, to wit: Said partnership shall be conducted under the name and firm of FRY & SCOTT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and selling of Window Glass, Lamp Chimneys and Glassware generally. William A. Scott and Henry C. Fry, both residing in the city of Pittsburgh, are the general partners, and David M. Long, residing in the same city, is the special partner, and said David M.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Pennsylvania Officers Brevetted.

The following officers connected with the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, have been brevetted, and the appointments confirmed by the Senate.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS BY BREVET.

Col. Silas M. Bailey, 8th; Col. Samuel M. Jackson, 11th.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Lieut. Colonel Ira Ayer, Jr., 10th; Lieut. Col. Robert A. Mackey, 11th; Lieut. Col. Dan S. Porter, 11th; Lieut. Col. Richard Gustin, 12th.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS BY BREVET

Surgeon Benjamin Rohrer, 10th; Major James P. Sespar, 11th; Major James C. Barke, 11th; Bvt Major James H. Mills, captain 11th; Surgeon Isaac Clark, 12th.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Capt. Robert Taggart, 9th; Capt. William W. Ewin, 9th; Capt. Jacob S. Winans, 9th; Capt. Hartley Howard, 9th; Capt. Henry Pattron, 9th; Capt. James W. Ballentine, 9th; Capt. John C. Carter, 10th; Capt. C. W. McDaniel, 10th; Capt. Gaither, 10th; Capt. C. W. McDaniel, 10th; Capt. Valentine Phipps, 10th; Capt. Adner Lacock, 10th; Capt. Peter E. Snipier, 10th; Capt. William McCann, 10th; Capt. Henry J. Hoake, 10th; Capt. A. M. Gilkey, 10th; Asst. Surgeon Alston A. Cole, 1st; Capt. Hannibal K. Sloan, 11th; Capt. Wm. H. Tindolph, 11th; Capt. James P. Boggs, 11th; Capt. Daniel R. Coder, 11th; Capt. James A. Hayden, 11th; Capt. James H. Mills, 11th; A. Hayden, 11th; Capt. Alpheus Job, 11th; Capt. Ell Wengaman, 11th; Capt. Alpheus Job, 11th; Capt. Edward Schofield, 11th; Capt. Simon D. Biggs, 11th; Capt. Reuben Kise, 12th; Capt. Chas. Hazard, 12th; Capt. Samuel M. Elder, 12th

TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

First Lieutenant George W. McCracken, adjutant 10th; First Lieutenant Thomas Dunlavy, adjutant 11th; First Lieutenant Hugh A. Torrence, 11th; First Lieutenant Charles K. Chamberlin, 9th; First Lieut. Jas. McVicker, 9th; First Lieut. John F. Jackson, 11th; First Lieut. George W. Hunter, 11th; First Lieut. Harvey H. Clover, 11th; First Lieut. John F. Hoadley, 12th; First Lieut. Edward B. Snyder, 12th; First Lieut. James A. C. Fachenthal, 12th; First Lieut. William H. Myers, 11th; First Lieut. John S. Suter, 11th; First Lieut. Joseph S. Margquis, 10th.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANT BY BREVET.

Second Lieut. Samuel H. Quail, 9th; Second Lieut David R. Hawkins, 9th; Second Lieut. John S. Hunter, 9th; Second Lieut. John G. Rohn, 12th; Second Lieut. Simon G. Butts, 12th.

Horse Thief Captured.

Our Washington, Pa., correspondent, "J. S. S.," sends the following: "A horse thief was arrested by a party of three young men near Belleville, on the National road, in this county, on sunday afternoon, the 29th ult., and brought to this place, and committed to jail. His arrest happened in this way: He offered to sell the horse he was riding for fifty dollars. In a small town three miles this side of Belleville, called Hillsboro, which was not much less than the horse evidently was worth. The horse also had a jaded, worn appearance, as if it had been ridden fast and far, and this, in connection with the fact that he would sell the horse at so great a sacrifice, aroused the suspicions of some young men, who questioned him separately and found he told contradictory stories about the age of the horse, where he came from, &c. After comparing notes, and having their suspicions fully confirmed, three of them saddled their horses and rode after the young man, who had departed while they were conferring together, and overtaking him at Belleville, and took him before a justice of the peace, who committed him to the county jail. While on his road to jail he confessed to the said justice, one William Johnson, that he was twenty years of age, that he had been living near Stonyervile, Ohio, that his parents lived near Baltimore, and wishing to get home, being out of money, and being lame from a wound in the leg, (which wound he showed,) that he had received on the Weldon Railroad, Virginia, while in the 6th West Virginia Infantry, in which he served, he would be doing no great wrong to take a horse to help him along. So he picked up the first one he sees, mounted and 'pressed' him into service. He also confessed to having entered a house on the National Road, between Hillsboro and this place, through the window, and that he had taken a case of doctor's instruments from it, which instruments he gave up. After the inquiry being made, they were found to belong to Dr. Stewart, of West Bethlehem township, while the family were attending 'Bush Meeting.'"

The Enterprise and Juniata Base Ball Clubs.

Mr. W. C. Roller, of the Juniata Base Ball Club, of Hollidaysburg, sends us a communication, in which he asserts that prior to the commencement of the match game, between the Enterprise and Juniata Clubs, which was played at Altoona on the 24th ult., Captain Logan, of the Enterprise, made the request of Captain Milliker, of the Juniata, that there should be but six innings played between the two clubs, as they, (the Enterprise,) had to match games to play on that day. The request was made as a *special favor*, and was accepted to as such, for the truth of the assertion, Mr. Roller refers to Messrs. Brockett and Peel, of the Enterprise Club, and also to the Rev. Mr. Miller.

I certify, on honor, that at the request of Captain Logan, of the first nine of the Enterprise Base Ball Club, of Allegheny City, Pa., I agreed and consented that there should be but six innings played in the match game between the Enterprise and Juniata Base Ball Clubs, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., on Tuesday morning, the 24th inst., at Altoona, Pa.

JAS. F. MILLIKEN,
Captain of First Nine of Juniata.

Mr. Roller also states that it is the wish of the Juniata Club that no feelings of animosity should exist between the two clubs, but that satisfactory arrangements can be made for a return match on the grounds of the Enterprise Club, in Allegheny, during the present season.

Meeting of the Friends of Prison Reform.

An adjourned meeting of the Friends of Prison Reform was held this morning at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Wood street. Wm. Frew, Esq., occupied the chair, and R. S. Davis, Esq., acted as Secretary.

Rev. John Douglas, D.D., reported a preamble to the constitution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Nominating Committee reported a list of officers, but it was resolved not to publish the names until the committee ascertain whether all the gentlemen will serve.

A committee, consisting of O. O. Phillips, Esq., J. D. Carlisle, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Brown, were appointed to have the constitution and visiting rules of the society printed.

J. D. Carlisle, Esq., Rev. Dr. John Douglass, Captain T. Ewing, Robert Orr, Esq., and Dr. J. Colley, were appointed a committee to visit the Inspectors of the County Jail and Western Penitentiary, with a view of procuring additional facilities for the Visiting Committee of the society.

The association adjourned until Monday morning next, at ten o'clock, at the same place.

The Operations of Burglars.

It is during the summer season that thieves and burglars have the best opportunity for plundering private houses in the city, for the reason that not only are many of them vacant, but most all are more or less exposed during hot weather. If people who go out of town to spend the "heated term" would leave their address with the police authorities, some of these burglaries would very probably never be committed. A thief chisel upon the lock of a secretary or wardrobe is vexatiously destructive, even if he carries nothing off. Thus far, robberies of vacant houses in Pittsburgh and Allegheny have been few, and we believe that the authorities have the satisfaction of knowing that the Western Penitentiary contains the finest of those who have made attempts to steal in private dwellings.

THE SCOTT HOUSE.—One of the most comfortable and best arranged hotels in the State, is the Scott House, corner of Irwin street and Duquesne Way. This popular establishment is situated on the bank of the Allegheny river, in part of the city where the smoke is the least intrusive, and there is at all times a most delightful and refreshing breeze from off the river waffted through the spacious rooms and halls of the house, rendering it a most desirable and comfortable for stopping. The proprietor, Mr. Geo. Scott, one, has had long experience in hotel keeping, and all the appointments of his house are first-class, and will certainly make this hotel eminently desirable to travelers.

DISCHARGED.—Peter Brown, the colored man whom we noticed in yesterday's issue, as having been arrested on Monday evening, for firing among a crowd of rowdies who attacked him in the Seventh ward, was brought up for a hearing before Mayor Wilson yesterday. His Honor, deeming that the shooting was justifiable, as the rowdies having knocked Brown down twice and beaten him before he fired, discharged the prisoner. Brown states that he carried the revolver for self protection, he having been assailed about two weeks since in the same locality.

FOOT CRUSHED.—A boy named John Scarrill, residing with his parents in the First Ward, had his foot trampled upon yesterday morning by a horse, which was being driven near the intersection of St. Clair and Liberty streets. The injuries sustained by the unfortunate lad consist of the bones of the foot, besides being bruised about the leg. He was taken into the office of Dr. McDonald, Penn street, where his wounds were dressed.

THE HATFIELD HOMICIDE.—Henry Bray, charged with the murder of Henry Helligan in Hatfield, on Sunday morning last, was taken before Mayor McCarthy yesterday afternoon for a hearing, and was committed to jail. The prisoner will be brought into Court to-day to have the amount of bail fixed.

"LADY CROCKETT."—This well-known pacing mere, the property of Messrs. McClurg & Noble, was disposed of at private sale yesterday afternoon, at a high figure. She was bought by a gentleman who will probably bring her out on the track this fall. "Lady Crockett" has beaten 2:30 at pacing, and is nearly a thoroughbred.

PIC NIC AT GLENWOOD.—The friends of Mr. R. W. Ramsey, a disabled soldier, have made arrangements for a grand pic nic, to be held at Glenwood Grove, on Friday next, the proceeds of which will be applied to his benefit. Mr. Ramsey is a worthy young man, and we hope the testimonial will be a substantial one.

Police Items.

BEFORE MAYOR MORRISON.—John Clouse made an information yesterday before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, against John Hogan, charging him with an aggravated assault and battery upon the prosecutor. A warrant was issued, Hogan arrested, and after a hearing was held to bail for his appearance at the next term of Court to answer the charge, in default of which he was committed to jail.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Maria Brown complained yesterday before this magistrate, charging Lucinda Floyd with gross disorderly conduct, alleging that she used very obscene language, and acted in a very disorderly manner. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, who resides in Minersville, In the case of Wm. Sims vs. Gotieb Titus, for refusing to pay passage money on Jonas's ferry, the Alderman imposed a fine of five dollars and costs upon Titus, under the Act of Assembly passed on the 19th of March, 1858. George Bramly made oath charging George Arnolds with assault and battery, alleging that he struck the prosecutor a severe blow in the eye, besides otherwise maltreating him. The case occurred in the Second Ward. A warrant was issued. John O'Connor charged Mitchell Reagan, a member of the night police, with assault and battery. He was held for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—Mrs. Margaret Shields made an information yesterday, charging Joseph Fredinridge with committing an indecent assault upon her. Both named Francis Fredinridge was arrested and held in three hundred dollars bail for trial, and was committed to jail in default.

BEFORE JUSTICE SCRIBA.—Adam Schreiner was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Victor Scriba, of Reserve township, in default of five hundred dollars bail, to answer a charge of larceny, preferred by Christian Kroeher.

The Allegheny Diamond.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see by the papers that it is designed to enclose the only remaining vacant square in the city, Diamond, Allegheny, and make a garden, or a park, or something of that sort out of it. I have lived in Allegheny all my life, and have grown so accustomed to the barren flatness of her public grounds that any proposed improvement like grounds that any proposed improvement like grounds that any proposed improvement like seems like an innovation on the customs of the people. To fence in and fix up those commons would be removing the ancient landmarks. Every winding in the meandering ditches of the West Common, and every mud hole and dirt piles on the North Common has become to me an object of affection, so that I look upon the march of improvement over those free grounds as the march of a destroying enemy. The fences on the South and East Commons I regard as obstructions to the public highway, which every man has a right to abate, and Ridge street and the Penitentiary grounds are but stolen property, the inheritance of my fathers, which their unwise bounty consecrated to an unintended use.

But the spots of her peculiar and eminent domain are the Diamond Squares of Allegheny. There is her territorial center, the grand crossway of her leading thoroughfares, where the city market and the other public buildings are found, and while my prejudices shall give way on every other side, I will still plead and protest against the enclosing of the remaining Diamond Square. All the rest of her broad acres may be fenced, stacked, dug, planted and improved. There is surely enough land in the North, South, East and West Commons for parks, and pleasure gardens, and play grounds, without fencing in a paltry half acre in the center of the city, where the noney and the most important purposes is imperatively demanded.

Of what profit or benefit would such an enclosure be either to those whose property fronts on that square or to the people at large? There is not room enough for the buildings, nor space enough for a drive, nor sufficient territory for any improvement in the nature of flower beds, grass plats, fountains, ponds, or other paraphernalia of a park! In the midst of the business portion of the city it would give a country seclusion to but two blocks fronting on it, which could not but diminish the value of property for business purposes. It would shut out entirely the north east corner of the Diamond from its share of the business coming from its vicinity to the market.

That vacant square, barren and idle as it may seem to be, is needed by the people and needed in its present condition. All its demands is a simple grading and cleaning of the surface. The only needs for an open public square. Every municipal corporation should have its camps, an open space, for town meetings, mass conventions and public gatherings of all sorts, where the people can meet in the open air on a moment's notice, whenever, as occurs every now and then in the history of municipality, such a meeting of the people is called for. Our system of government is popular, our elections free. We have a right of entry to canvass public affairs, and to be able by public discussion to come to correct conclusions in political matters. From time immemorial that square has been the stumping and the stamping ground of Whigs and Democrats, and of every other political party. There is ample ground on the surrounding Commons, to lay out all the campaigns taxes which the people can afford to pay for years to come. There money can be invested in the people's property, in graveled drives and walks and drives, and leveling another ample portion for the playgrounds for boys and children, clubs, and military parades. For such improvements they were intended when granted to the City Councils, but the four squares and the Diamond were, from the foundation of the city, devoted to other objects, for city buildings and for the use of the citizens, and the citizens will not give up the only remaining square for an object which would only an eye-sore and out of place in that locality.

Where can a town meeting be held except on that square? The ground floor of the market house is intended for other purposes. The space behind the City Hall is too small enough, and the pavement between the street and City Hall affords neither opportunity nor space for the purpose of a mass meeting. Besides, it has been once admitted that a city requires such a place for such a purpose, there can be no argument advanced in favor of enclosing that square than those for any similar period since the beginning of the year. These transactions so far this month nearly ten times exceed those for the corresponding month of last year, and independently of the very much augmented business which has been passing over the counter. And as all the private advices from Europe concur in representing five-twenties as very scarce, there seems very little doubt that the present movement will go on, and that the quotations here, so far as they depend on that cause, may be fully sustained.—N. Y. *Herald, Monday*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 1, 1866.

Business remains about the same as reported for some time past being confined to lots for jobbing purposes. July and August are always noted for being dull. The present ones will prove no exception. Produce—The market continues bare of receipts, not sufficient to supply the present demand, thereby creating a dull market, with the advantage on the side of buyers. This, however, is a healthy state of affairs for the time being, as it prevents a glutted state of the market with a good jobbing demand. Most dealers have a good supply on hand. New flour, made from the new wheat, is now offered in our markets, but report says it is a superior quality. The export demand has been very light. Bacon was very firm, with a good demand, so far as relates to prices we have to allude to here. Sugar and Molasses remain the same as reported before we will be able to procure another supply. Fish—Market steady, with a fair local demand. Prices have been uniform for some time. Grain—The market is in a very healthy state of condition. The sales for some time were restricted to limited parcels to meet the immediate wants of consumers. Seeds—Being out of season, with a fair local demand. The market contains a fair supply. Seeds—Being out of season, the demand was limited, and the sales were of a similar description to those reported. Wharf has in a great measure come to a stand-still. The boats in the slack water, and occasionally a boat to Wheeling and Parkersburg, is about all we have left. We look for no improvement until the new crop shall be offered to sales that came under our notice.

HAY—The market was active. We have to record greatly increased receipts, several loads arrived in, and formed a most valuable subject for the attention of the student and antiquarian. Dr. Hitchcock, Agassiz and the like, that these mounds were, in many instances, the work of nature, but upon a personal inspection of those to which he referred, it was hard to carry this theory so far. One would be convinced, rather, that they were artificial heaps of dirt. In one of these mounds near Newark, known as the "Fay-ette Mound," many and various relics were found which entirely destroys the hypothesis of Dr. Hitchcock. Pipes, copper beads strung upon a vegetable fiber, implements made of bones of animals and birds, some charred by fire, as if they had been sacrificed upon a burning pile, and others presenting the appearance of natural decay, had all been taken out of these mounds. Some of the bones of the animals were found to have been split lengthwise, probably for the purpose of extracting the marrow for food. The ordinary mode of burial is the leading subject of inquiry—who built these mounds—we confess we know not—from whence they any literature and religion. The mounds had been penetrated and searched, but no answer came to the enquiries, except such as may be derived by the light of nature from their contents. Dr. Hiller settled four relics taken from a mound in the vicinity of Newark, which, he thought, threw some light on the subject. The first was a little coarse sand-stone not quite an inch and a half high by about two inches long. It was found in La Rue, about three miles from Newark. It has a shape like a wedge, and is about six inches long, tapering at the end. On one end is a female, and at the opposite four Hebrew inscriptions. The last relic is an object of much mysterious interest. It is round in form, and is engraved upon it a figure of Moses, and the Ten Commandments. One side is depressed, and the reverse protrudes. Over the figure is a Hebrew word signifying "Moses." The other inscriptions are of equal literality with words found in some parts of the Bible, and the Ten Commandments are given in part and entirely—the longest being evidently abbreviated. The alphabet used, it is thought, is the original Hebrew one, as there are fourteen different letters not known in the Hebrew alphabet now in use, but bearing a resemblance to some of the letters it contains. All this is based upon the theory that the people of Ezra, to the lost tribes of Israel, and the theory is that some one of these tribes found their way into this continent, and settled where the State of Ohio now exists. Mr. Miller deduced three propositions from the subject, viz.: that in remote antiquity families did come from Asia to this continent, and that Asia was the seat of the human race; that some of these families were Hebrews, and these Asiatics were mound builders; that there may have been a decline among them as to religion and literature, and that all these relics, as far as investigated, point to the truthof God's Word, and substantially support the revealed religion of His Son. At the close of the lecture the audience examined the relics with marked interest, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the statements and opinions of the lecturer.

Deadly Assault With a Knife.

On Monday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, as two young men named John Klaus and Robert Brown were passing along Voughtstreet, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, they met a one-armed soldier named John Hogan. A conversation sprung up between them, when Hogan imagining himself insulted at some remark made by one of the party, drew a knife and stabbed Klaus in the abdomen, inflicting a severe wound. He then turned upon Brown and cut him severely in the side. Officer Bast, who happened to be in the vicinity, hastened to the assistance of the wounded men, arrested Hogan and took him to the Mayor's office, where he was locked up yesterday afternoon. Mr. Klaus appeared before the Mayor, and entered a complaint against Hogan, charging him with felonious assault and battery, when the defendant, in default of bail, was committed to jail for trial. Hogan is a native of New York state, and is represented as being a desperate character.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—This popular and well known establishment will re-open today for the reception of guests. It has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and in the line of its patronage comfortable and excellently appointed hotels in the country.

BEATING HIS FATHER.—A colored man named John Ross, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by the Mayor, for abusing his father, and in default of bail was committed to jail for trial.

HAD HIS FOOT INJURED.—Charles Woods, a resident of the Ninth ward, had his foot crushed yesterday by being caught between the bumpers of two freight cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball will be played this afternoon between the Actual and Pioneer Clubs, on the grounds of the former in Lawrenceville.

FOREIGN OPINION.—Extracts from English testimonials, giving evidence of the efficacy of "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"I have derived greater benefit from the "Troches" than from anything I ever tried."
REV. HENRY DERFEL, BROOKVILLE BOWLER.

Prime Tenore of the British Operatic Association, London.

"I never knew such a wonderful cure for hoarseness."
W. RANDALL,
Oxford Music Hall.

"I have tried your 'Troches,' and can testify to their efficacy."
CHARLES SLOMAN,
The English Improvisator.

"The 'Troches' give great relief in clearing the throat."
T. H. W. LEE,
Editor Loughborough Monitor.

"Very beneficial in clearing the throat, and compelled to sing, though suffering from cold."
J. HOLLINSHEAD COOKE,
Of the "Royal Italian Opera," London.

Miss Louisa Payne, of the "Royal Italian Opera," speaks of the "Troches" in the highest terms, and uses them constantly to clear and strengthen the voice.

For Coughs, colds and throat Diseases, the Troches are invariably efficacious. jy30-MWSw

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. 3

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jy4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, July 31—P. M.

There is no very marked change in any of the New York quotations to-day, except in one of the gold stocks—Smith and Parmitee, that advanced a dollar a share on yesterday's rating. Governments continue steady at the late rise, and are regarded as too high for investment. Railways are also firm and advancing, but should the news of peace be confirmed, would probably recede. Oil stocks would be favorably affected by peace in Europe, and an advancing tendency in the petroleum market is already felt.

The New York quotations, at noon to-day, were as follows: Gold, 148½; Eighty-Ones, 109½; Five-Twenties, 108½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-Thirties, 104½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87; Fort Wayne, 102; Erie, 66½; Western Union Telegraph, 56½; Bennehoff, (oil) 6½; Pithole, 2¼; United States, 8½; Gregory, (gold) 20½; Smith and Parmalee, 9½.

Our county and city bonds are becoming favorite investments, and next to first-class mortgages are considered the safest and most convenient security. At present quotations they pay about seven per cent., and are not subject to State taxation. They are readily handled, form a good collateral for loans, and in many respects preferable to mortgages, that require expensive legal examination, stamps, &c., whenever they change hands.

—The law taxing the banks ten per cent. on any of the old circulation which they may *pay out*, takes effect on and after the first of August. It will be noticed that it is not the intention of the law to tax the holders of these notes, nor to depreciate them in their hands, but the tax is imposed on the banks alone. The dodge of some storekeepers to refuse the State bank notes or receive them at a discount from their customers, alleging that they could not pass them as before, is a species of dishonesty that no respectable dealer would be guilty of, for the law in no way interferes with their circulation, only so far as it taxes the banks ten per cent. in paying them out, which is intended to have the effect of causing them to retire their bank bills gradually from circulation. There is no occasion for any distrust or alarm about the notes of the State banks on account of this law. Surely the Government would not pass a law that would wantonly depreciate millions of this money now in the hands of the people!

—The monetary news by the Peruvian, so far as our Government securities are concerned, fully justifies the anticipations of the Eastern bankers here, who for several days past have been quietly buying up every bond offered in very large amount for shipment, the Persia leaving that week taken out bonds to the value of no less than two and three quarters quarters of dollars. It is to these eager purchases for exportation that is mainly in part attribute the noteworthy fact, which is proved by an examination of the records of the Stock Exchange, that during the past week the Stock Board sales of Government gold bearing bonds have amounted to a much larger sum than those for any similar period since the beginning of the year. These transactions so far this month nearly ten times exceed those for the corresponding month of last year, and independently of the very much augmented business which has been passing over the counter. And as all the private advices from Europe concur in representing five-twenties as very scarce, there seems very little doubt that the present movement will go on, and that the quotations here, so far as they depend on that cause, may be fully sustained.—N. Y. *Herald, Monday*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 1, 1866.

Business remains about the same as reported for some time past being confined to lots for jobbing purposes. July and August are always noted for being dull. The present ones will prove no exception. Produce—The market continues bare of receipts, not sufficient to supply the present demand, thereby creating a dull market, with the advantage on the side of buyers. This, however, is a healthy state of affairs for the time being, as it prevents a glutted state of the market with a good jobbing demand. Most dealers have a good supply on hand. New flour, made from the new wheat, is now offered in our markets, but report says it is a superior quality. The export demand has been very light. Bacon was very firm, with a good demand, so far as relates to prices we have to allude to here. Sugar and Molasses remain the same as reported before we will be able to procure another supply. Fish—Market steady, with a fair local demand. Prices have been uniform for some time. Grain—The market is in a very healthy state of condition. The sales for some time were restricted to limited parcels to meet the immediate wants of consumers. Seeds—Being out of season, with a fair local demand. The market contains a fair supply. Seeds—Being out of season, the demand was limited, and the sales were of a similar description to those reported. Wharf has in a great measure come to a stand-still. The boats in the slack water, and occasionally a boat to Wheeling and Parkersburg, is about all we have left. We look for no improvement until the new crop shall be offered to sales that came under our notice.

HAY—The market was active. We have to record greatly increased receipts, several loads arrived in, and formed a most valuable subject for the attention of the student and antiquarian. Dr. Hitchcock, Agassiz and the like, that these mounds were, in many instances, the work of nature, but upon a personal inspection of those to which he referred, it was hard to carry this theory so far. One would be convinced, rather, that they were artificial heaps of dirt. In one of these mounds near Newark, known as the "Fayette Mound," many and various relics were found which entirely destroys the hypothesis of Dr. Hitchcock. Pipes, copper beads strung upon a vegetable fiber, implements made of bones of animals and birds, some charred by fire, as if they had been sacrificed upon a burning pile, and others presenting the appearance of natural decay, had all been taken out of these mounds. Some of the bones of the animals were found to have been split lengthwise, probably for the purpose of extracting the marrow for food. The ordinary mode of burial is the leading subject of inquiry—who built these mounds—we confess we know not—from whence they any literature and religion. The mounds had been penetrated and searched, but no answer came to the enquiries, except such as may be derived by the light of nature from their contents. Dr. Miller settled four relics taken from a mound in the vicinity of Newark, which, he thought, threw some light on the subject. The first was a little coarse sand-stone not quite an inch and a half high by about two inches long. It was found in La Rue, about three miles from Newark. It has a shape like a wedge, and is about six inches long, tapering at the end. On one end is a female, and at the opposite four Hebrew inscriptions. The last relic is an object of much mysterious interest. It is round in form, and is engraved upon it a figure of Moses, and the Ten Commandments. One side is depressed, and the reverse protrudes. Over the figure is a Hebrew word signifying "Moses." The other inscriptions are of equal literality with words found in some parts of the Bible, and the Ten Commandments are given in part and entirely—the longest being evidently abbreviated. The alphabet used, it is thought, is the original Hebrew one, as there are fourteen different letters not known in the Hebrew alphabet now in use, but bearing a resemblance to some of the letters it contains. All this is based upon the theory that the people of Ezra, to the lost tribes of Israel, and the theory is that some one of these tribes found their way into this continent, and settled where the State of Ohio now exists. Mr. Miller deduced three propositions from the subject, viz.: that in remote antiquity families did come from Asia to this continent, and that Asia was the seat of the human race; that some of these families were Hebrews, and these Asiatics were mound builders; that there may have been a decline among them as to religion and literature, and that all these relics, as far as investigated, point to the truthof God's Word, and substantially support the revealed religion of His Son. At the close of the lecture the audience examined the relics with marked interest, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the statements and opinions of the lecturer.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Benn	300	Baxter & Elliston	661
James Baxter	220	Fisher Bro	324
O. Beauchamp	271	Wanny & King	53
Total			1,527

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Clark & Summer, 40 barrels refined, Philad'a.
Elvy, Jagerman & Co., 100 bbls refined, Philad'a.
J. E. Bell, 50 bbls refined, Philad'a.
James Penney, Jr., 100 bbls refined, Philadelphia.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

July 30.—The sales at the leaf of auction warehouses during the current tobacco year, including reviews, amounts to 29,939 hhds. The sales for the week ending to-morrow evening, including reviews, amounted to 668 hhds, and the stock now on hand is estimated at 7,000 hhds. The market during the week has been steady, with slight fluctuations. Prices of last week are of importance to be used in any change in quotations. We quote:

	Light	Heavy
Common lugs	$ 8 00@ 3 75	$ 3 75@ 4 75
Good do	4 75@ 4 75	4 75@ 5 75
Common leaf	5 75@ 7 75	5 75@ 8 75
Medium do	8 00@ 10 00	12 00@15 00
Good do	10 00@13 00	16 00@19 00
Fine do	14 00@16 00	20 00@25 00
Selections		30 00@35 00

CUTTING TOBACCO.

Common cutting at	$ 8 00@10 00
Medium cutting at	15 00@20 00
Good cutting at	25 00@30 00
Fine cutting at	30 00@40 00
Extra cutting at	45 00@50 00

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

July 30.—Beef Cattle continue dull this week but prices remain the same as last quoted. About 1,200 head arrived and sold at from 15@17½ cents for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 13@14½ cents for fair to good, and 12@14 cents per lb for common, as to quality.

Hogs—Prices are well maintained; 1,800 head sold at the different yards at from $16@17 75 the 200 lbs net.

Sheep—Prices are unchanged. About 5,000 sold at from 6@6½ cents per lb gross, as to quality.

Cows are in fair demand. 200 head sold at $50@75 for Springers, and $60@100 per head for cow and calf.

Cleveland Wool Market.

July 31.—The wool market here seems to be unusually dull. An Illinois man brought down 7,000 pounds from that State to-day, but finding no sale for it, or no a remunerative price, he reshipped it to Sandusky, where he disposed of it on more advantageous terms.—*Leader.*

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 31.—Flour unchanged at $9 50 for No. 1 spring, $11 00@11 50 for red winter, $12 00 for white, and $13 00@14 00 for double extra. Wheat quiet but without material change; No. 1 Milwaukee club, 2 40; Corn quiet; No. 1 Illinois, 86c; No. 2 do, 84c; No. 3 do, 82c. Oats and rye nominal. Canal freights lower; corn 9½c per bu to New York. Lake freights 22,000 bush corn. Canal exports, 13,500 bush corn, 14,000 bush oats.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat buoyant; red $2 70@2 75. Corn inactive and drooping; white $1 05@1 07; yellow $1 08@1 10. Provisions steady and firm. Whiskey dull.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Cotton firm; sales of 600 bales low middling at 31 3/4c. Receipts of three days, 88 bales, against 8,509. Exports, 5,993 bales, sterling 62. New York Exchange ¼ discount. Gold 145¼.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet but red $2 60. Corn has a declining tendency, and is lower; yellow white, mixed 92@96c. Coffee firm; rio 30@31¢ at 7c. Whisky dull; Pennsylvania $2 23@2 24; Ohio $2 29.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Flour very dull. Wheat declined 2c, at $1 95@. Corn firm at 86c for No. 1. Oats quiet at 36c for No. 1. Receipts—700 bbls flour; 17,000 bush wheat; 7,000 bush corn; 11,000 bush oats. Shipments—7,000 bbls flour; 16,000 bush wheat; 42,000 bush oats.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, July 31, 1866.

FLOUR—Was dull and prices declined 15@25c, with sales of spring extras at $8 25@9 50, and spring superfines at $6 25@8 00.

WHEAT—Was quiet and weak, with sales of No. 1 Spring regular at prices ranging from $1 40@1 42, the market closing at the inside figure; No. 2 Spring sold at 90@95c, and rejected at 86@87c.

CORN—Was active and prices were a shade firmer, closing at 56½@57c, for fresh receipts of No. 1, and at 55½@56c for No. 2. Rejected ruled steady at 52c. Canal was in moderate demand at 57@58c for No. 1.

OATS—Were dull and a trifle lower, with sales of No. 1 at 37½@38c; No. 2 at 35½@36c.

RYE AND BARLEY ruled dull and inactive, and prices were nominal.

HIGHWINES—Were firm with sales of free at $2 28.

PROVISIONS—Were quiet and prices were generally nominal. Mess Pork sold at $32.

FREIGHTS—Were firm at 8½@9c for Corn to Buffalo.

CATTLE—Were in fair request for Tuesday, and the market was steady at $5@7 75 for fair to good shipping steers, and $4 00@5 75 for common Cows to fair Stock Steers and Oxen. The demand was chiefly from City butchers and speculators. The receipts were 970 head, 2,400 head were offered for sale. Sheep—Were in fair demand and firm at $5 00@10 00 for lots off the cars, averaging 130 lbs and less. The receipts were 1,100 head.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Flour firm. Wheat dull and declined 2c—sales at $1 41@1 42 for No. 1, and 90@95c for No. 2. Corn active at 56@57c for No. 1, and 55@56c for No. 2. Oats dull and declined 2c—sales at 37c for No. 2. Visions dull. Freights firm and advanced 1c/ale. Corn 51,000 bushels. Receipts of flour, 6,000 barrels; corn, 15,000 bushels wheat, 13,000 bushels corn, 22,000 bushels oats. Shipments of flour, 14,000 barrels wheat, 9,000 bushels corn, 39,000 bushels oats.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 148⅞@149.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1866.

MONEY.

The plethora of money continues, and the supply of idle capital seeking investment at this point was never larger than at present. The rates for call loans range from 6@7 per cent., and for all first class currency is a drug in market. There is very little doing in discount, and prime paper passes at 5@6% per cent. The market for exchange is light.

GOLD.

The gold market closed up quietly, at 148⅞@149 cash.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government securities were quiet and steady this afternoon, with sales of Seven-Thirties at 104¼@104⅜, Compound-Interest Notes, June, 109⅞@110; July, 109⅞@110; August, 109⅞@110; October, 109⅞@110; December, 109⅞@110; 1865 Certificates, 99⅞@99⅝; 1865 coupons, 99⅞@99⅝; July 7-30's, 104⅛@104⅜.

STOCKS.

The stock market was firm at the last open board, and the closing rates were up to the highest point of the day, in most cases. The greatest advance has been in New York Central and Pittsburgh, among the railway shares, and Quicksilver and Mariposa among the oil stocks. Cleveland and Pittsburgh sold at 87, Cleveland, Toledo, Wabash and Western, 86; Chicago and Northwestern, 36; do preferred, 64; Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Fort Wayne, 102; Reading, 91½; Erie, 66½; Alton and Terre Haute, 32; do preferred, 70; Western Union Telegraph, 56½; Quicksilver Mining Company, 43½; do preferred, 46; Mariposa, 31; do preferred, 48; Cumberland, 38½; Pacific Mail, 195½; Hudson River, 140; Michigan Southern, 91; Illinois Central, 119; Michigan Central, 118; Atlantic and Great Western, 33; Atlantic and Pacific, 8; Hudson River, 140; Michigan Southern, 91; Illinois Central, 119; Michigan Central, 118; Atlantic and Great Western, 33; Atlantic and Pacific, 8; Cumberland Coal, 38½; Canton Company, 58; Ohio and Mississippi, 28; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87; Fort Wayne, 102; Reading, 91½; Erie, 66½; Alton and Terre Haute, 32; do preferred, 70; Western Union Telegraph, 56½; Quicksilver Mining Company, 43½; do preferred, 46; Mariposa, 31; do preferred, 48; Cumberland, 38½; Pacific Mail, 195½; Hudson River, 140; Michigan Southern, 91; Illinois Central, 119; Michigan Central, 118; Atlantic and Great Western, 33; Atlantic and Pacific, 8; Canton Company, 58; Ohio and Mississippi, 28; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87; Fort Wayne, 102; Reading, 91½; Erie, 66½; Alton and Terre Haute, 32; do preferred, 70; Western Union Telegraph, 56½; Quicksilver Mining Company, 43½; do preferred, 46; Mariposa, 31; do preferred, 48; Cumberland, 38½; Pacific